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Garden Guide

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SUCCESS OR FAILURE of all crops depends upon so many things besides the seed that it is impossible for the grower, wholesaler, or retailer to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we do not have faith in the seeds we distribute, but that many things may happen to them after they are planted over which neither we nor the merchant, and possibly you, have control. The seed may be planted too early or too late, too shallow or too deep; the weather may be too cold or too hot, too dry or too wet; the soil may be too rich or too poor; disease or insects may attack the plants. Results cannot be guaranteed, and, in common with all other responsible seed-houses, it is understood that "No warranty, express or implied, is given, as to description, purity or productiveness of any seeds or bulbs sent out or sold, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop." Purity and germination tests when given on containers are without warranty.

Ask for Page's Seeds at your local store, follow the cultural directions, and in a normal season you will achieve results of which you can be justly proud

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY · Greene, N. Y.



Vegetable Seeds

Good vegetables can be grown only from good seeds, but the best seed in the world will not produce good vegetables unless they are properly cared for. It is most important to keep growing vegetables free from weeds and thoroughly cultivated at all times. Poor soil may be improved by fertilizers, planting mistakes may be corrected by experience, but nothing can repair lack of thorough and continuous cultivation. Vegetables should be grown quickly and be used while fresh. That is why home-grown vegetables are superior to those purchased in markets.

BEANS

Bohnen

Haricots

Habas o Frijoles

Favas

A packet of seed will plant two 15-foot rows, which is enough for a small family. Several sowings of Beans should be made during the season.

CULTURE. Plant Bush Beans, when the ground is warm and the weather settled, in rows 2 feet apart and 4 inches apart in the row. Pole Beans may be planted in hills 3 feet apart each way, with 4 to 6 Beans in a hill. Cultivate shallowly but thoroughly, but not when the foliage is wet. Plant Bush Beans every other week from May 15 to July 15.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Black Wax. An exceptionally productive variety. The rounded pods are pale yellow, brittle, and perfectly stringless. It grows to maturity within 9 weeks of planting and produces huge clusters of handsome pods. Plants bear longer than the average of this type.

Brittle Wax. Early. Productive, vigorous bushes. The pale yellow pods are straight and clean, deeply saddle-backed, and about 6 inches long. Entirely stringless, very tender and brittle. Delicious and profitable.

Burpee's New Kidney Wax. Produces handsome lemon-yellow pods in great quantities. They average 6½ inches long by ½ inch wide, thick and plump, flat in appearance, and perfectly stringless at all stages of development. It has proved to be the biggest yielder of all stringless varieties and is exceptionally resistant to blight and rust.

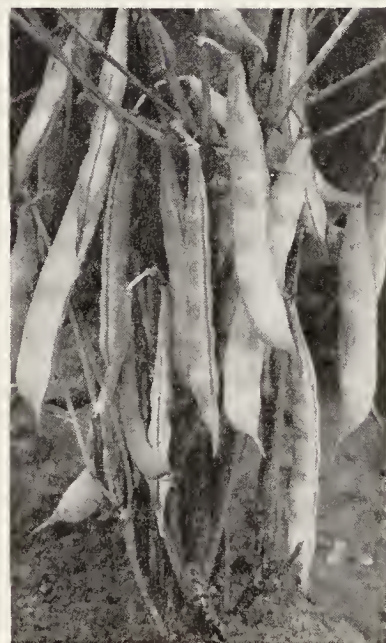
Davis' White Wax. A quick-growing, early variety bearing an abundance of straight, slim pods which are very handsome and attractive early in the season. It is a good Snap Bean when young and can be used to advantage as a Shell Bean when over-grown.

Golden Eye Wax. This variety is valued chiefly for its hardiness. The flat pods average about 5 inches long and are excellent in quality, although not without a certain amount of stringiness.

Hodson Wax. A late variety producing magnificent, greenish yellow pods of large size, flat, fleshy, and entirely stringless when young. The very vigorous plants are proof against rust and blight and bear an abundant crop over a long season.



Round-Pod Kidney Wax

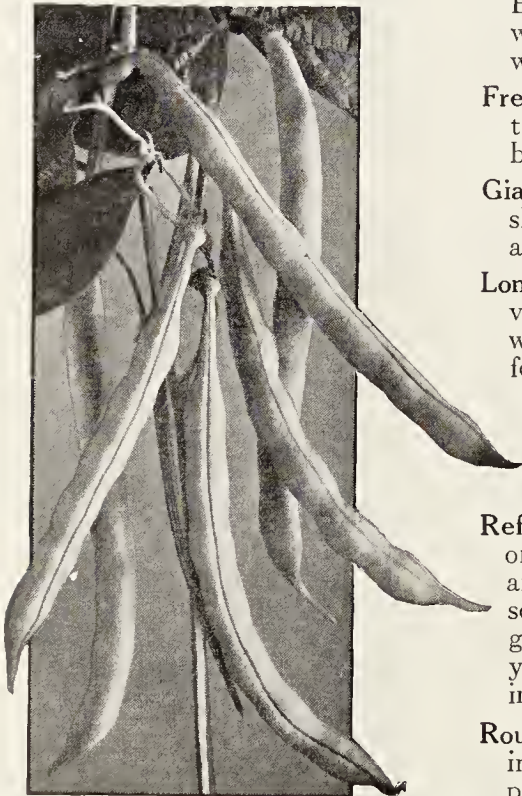


Improved Golden Wax Beans

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS, continued



Bountiful Beans



Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod

Improved Rustproof Golden Wax. This is one of the most popular early-bearing Wax Beans for the home-garden. The thrifty bushes bear plenty of handsome, broad, flat pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fleshy, brittle, and stringless.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. A fine Bush Bean of vigorous habit and exceptionally productive. The pods are long, slightly curved, and handsome golden yellow, deeply saddle-backed, very fleshy, brittle, and entirely stringless at all stages of development.

Round-Pod Kidney Wax. An excellent dwarf Bean of spreading habit which can be picked about 54 days from sowing. The curved pods are 5 to 6 inches long, light yellow, and entirely stringless. Recommended for home canning and is a good variety for shelling when dried. The Beans are white with a purplish eye.

Sure-Crop Black Wax. A very dependable variety which bears a liberal quantity of excellent round pods about 6 inches long, of the highest quality, and always entirely stringless.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This variety is particularly popular among market gardeners because of its high yield and excellent selling-points. Its broad, flat pods average $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, are fleshy and free from strings until they are long over-grown. The quality is exceptionally good.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

Bountiful. Beyond question, this is the finest of all flat, green-podded Beans for the home-garden and market. The thrifty plants bear abundant light green pods nearly 7 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. They bear about 56 days from planting. It is the best yielder we know and is very useful for small gardens. The Beans are entirely stringless at all stages.

Burpee's Stringless. Very healthy plants which bear great crops of handsome, perfectly round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and perfectly stringless. It is a very dependable variety under all conditions of soil and climate, and its tender, brittle, stringless quality has made it a great favorite in home-gardens.

Dwarf Horticultural. One of the favorite Bush Beans for the New England States. Its long, broad, green pods are handsomely splashed with carmine. It is well liked as a Shell Bean and is useful for Snaps while young.

French's Horticultural. A well-liked variety of compact habit with a tendency to throw short runners. Much like Dwarf Horticultural but a better yielder.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. Similar to Burpee's Stringless but slightly later, maturing in about 60 days. The perfectly round pods are very long and remain tender and delicious until quite old.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. One of the earliest Beans to mature and a very good Snap while young. It is a good yielder and stands up well when picked. Because of its high keeping qualities it is largely used for shipping.

Low's Champion. Bushy vines about a foot high which mature in about 56 days from planting. The flat pods are green, stringless, almost straight, averaging 4 to 5 Beans to the pod. The seed is crimson.

Refugee Stringless. This is the standard late Bush Bean grown for ordinary use in the home-garden, for canning, and shipping. Plants are bushy, with many small leaves. At the end of July, from seeds sown in early May, the plants will be covered with handsome pale green pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. They are perfectly stringless while young and are produced over a very long period. This is the one indispensable Bush Bean for the home-garden.

Round-Pod Red Valentine. The upright, symmetrical plants mature in less than 60 days and carry an abundance of round, saddle-backed pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, closely clustered to the stalk. The quality is excellent and the pods are perfectly stringless while young.

POLE BEANS

Early Golden Cluster Wax. The best yellow-podded Bean for the home-garden. It bears large clusters of handsome pods 7 inches long early in the season. They are broad, brittle, and perfectly stringless until quite old, varying from creamy white to yellow.

Horticultural. Also known as Wren's Egg. Especially adapted to sections having a cool climate and short seasons. The coarse vines bear showy 5-inch pods in great abundance. The Beans are pale green, turning creamy white heavily streaked with carmine as they grow older.

Kentucky Wonder Green-Pod. The most popular green-podded Pole Bean, and regarded as the most useful for all purposes. The plants bear early and continue if the Beans are gathered regularly as soon as they are ready. The deep saddle-back pods are 8 inches long, completely stringless while young, and unexcelled in flavor.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. A golden yellow variation of Kentucky Wonder, with 7-inch pods, delicious and completely stringless when young. It matures in 68 days.

Lazy Wife. Noted for its broad, thick Beans borne in huge clusters, perfectly stringless and brittle until quite old. Unsurpassed quality. The ripe seeds are white and furnish splendid Shell Beans for winter.

Mammoth or King Horticultural. An improved form of the well-known Horticultural, with larger Beans and pods borne most abundantly. The green pods are 7 inches long and frequently streaked with carmine.

FIELD BEANS

Red Kidney. Vines grow 20 to 22 inches high, bearing long pods with 5 to 6 red, kidney-shaped Beans in each. Pods are flat, broad, stringy, with very red meat, used generally as a Soup Bean when dried.

White Kidney. Strong-growing variety bearing big, coarse, dark green pods well packed with large, kidney-shaped, white Beans used when ripe for Soup Beans or baking.

White Marrow. A very richly flavored Bean used, when ripe, for baking or other kitchen purposes. The broad flat pods are borne on vigorous bushes and contain 6 to 8 very fat white Beans generally rated very high in quality.

Yellow Eye. A very hardy vine bearing prolific quantities of long green pods of no particular value for cooking when young, but the dried, little, white, yellow-eyed Beans are delicious when used for baking or in soup. Good cooks prefer them.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush. Plants are perfect bush type. Beans broad, buttery, and deliciously flavored, borne 10 to 14 days earlier than tall varieties of equal quality. Remarkably prolific for the bush type.

Early Jersey Pole. This is one of the earliest Pole Lima Beans to bear. It produces an abundance of 5-inch pods with 4 or 5 Beans of excellent size and quality.

Fordhook Bush. Plants are strongly erect, bearing large clusters of pods well above the ground, averaging 4½ inches long and containing 4 or more fat, thin-skinned Beans, very tender and of fine quality.

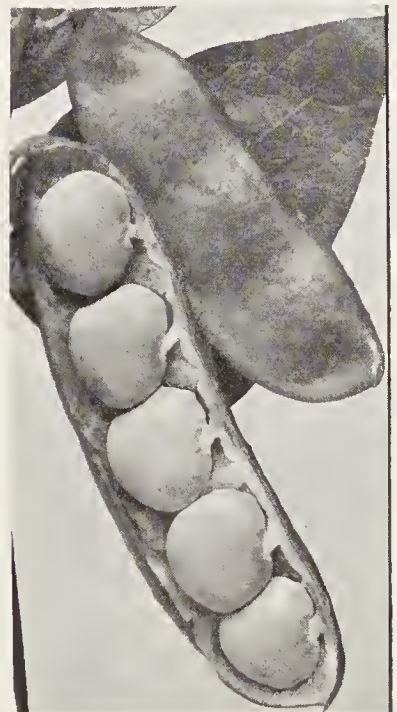
Improved Burpee's Bush. This is the largest Bush Lima. Pods are frequently 6 inches long and contain 4 or 5 extra-large, thick, tender, delicate green Beans of exceptionally fine flavor. It outyields other varieties by fully one-third.

King of the Garden Pole. A standard large-podded variety bearing its huge pods in pairs in great profusion. Do not let more than two plants grow in one hill. This will bring them into bearing early.

Large White Pole. A late-bearing sort, producing clusters of fine large pods 5 inches long containing 4 or 5 big Beans of superb flavor.



Kentucky Wonder Green-Pod

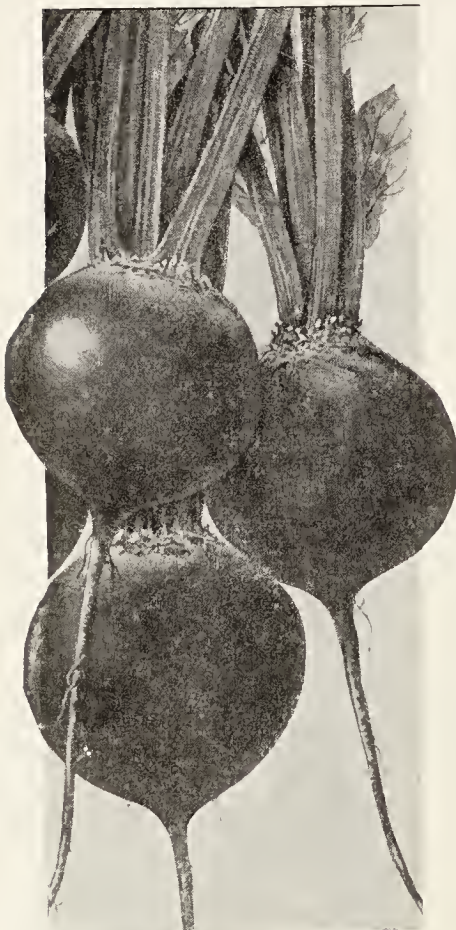


Burpee's Bush Lima Beans



Crosby's Egyptian Beets

Good gardeners never wait too long before pulling their Beets. They are delicious if cooked when young and firm, but can be stringy and woody if they are left in the ground too long.



Detroit Dark Red Beets

ASPARAGUS

Spargel

Asperge

Esparrago

Sparagio

One ounce will produce ample roots for the average home-garden.

CULTURE. Sow the seed thinly in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin the seedlings to stand 3 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate frequently and keep down weeds. The following spring prepare the permanent bed with plenty of well-rotted manure liberally sprinkled with coarse salt. Set the plants in deep trenches 6 inches apart and do not cut the first year. Fertilize liberally each season.

Conover's Colossal. This is the best-known standard variety for the home-garden. It produces an abundance of thick, meaty, pale green stalks of excellent quality and continues to yield year after year.

Mary Washington. This is considered the best Asparagus originated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The large, thick shoots grow rapidly, becoming firm and tall without branching. Its deep green stems with purple tips are very attractive for home use or market.

BROCCOLI

Spargelkohl

Chou Brocoli

Broculi

Broccolo

One packet provides enough plants for the home-garden. One ounce produces about 3000 plants.

CULTURE. Broccoli requires about the same treatment as cabbage, to which it is closely related. Sow the seeds thinly in shallow drills as early as the ground can be worked. Transplant into rich soil 2 feet apart each way. It develops best in a cool, moist season with continuous and thorough cultivation. Although Broccoli is a coarse form of cauliflower, it is easier to grow and many consider it even better eating.

Italian Sprouting. A fine variety long popular in Italy where it is known as Calabrese. The quick-growing plants produce a large head in about 90 days. After it is cut the plant produces many side shoots, each bearing small heads of delicious quality. If they are cut regularly, the plant continues to produce from 8 to 10 weeks. The quality is tender and delicately pleasing. We consider this one of the finest strains of Broccoli ever offered.

Purple Cape. An early variety which produces large brownish heads, very close and compact, much like a cauliflower but easier to grow.

White Cape. The snow-white heads are very firm and compact.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rosenkohl Chou de Bruxelles Bretones de Bruselas Covoilo di Brusselles

One packet provides enough plants for the home-garden. One ounce produces about 3000 plants.

CULTURE. Brussels Sprouts are handled in about the same manner as cabbage, from which they differ in bearing miniature cabbages along the tall stalk after the leaves have fallen off. They are very hardy and one of the most easily grown vegetables. The flavor is delicate and much prized by European growers. The top leaves of the stem may be gathered and used for greens.

Paris Market. Half dwarf. Probably this is the most widely grown variety of Brussels Sprouts because of its general usefulness throughout the entire country. The strong plants grow stiffly erect, carrying many "sprouts" spirally disposed around the stem where the leaves have been taken off.

BEETS

Rote Reuben

Betterave

Remolacha

Barbabetola

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce, 75 feet of row; one ounce each of an early and late sort enough for the average home-garden.

CULTURE. Sow beds 1 inch deep, in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Press the soil down firmly above them in order to induce quick and even germination. When the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall, thin them out 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. This is important in order to insure well-developed roots at the earliest possible date. For constant supply, sow new rows repeatedly from early spring until July 1.

Crosby's Egyptian. Superb strain of the well-known Extra-Early Egyptian developed by many years of painstaking selection. The roots will reach a 2-inch diameter in 55 days from the date of planting. They are of excellent shape and color, with a smooth skin and sweet, tender, and highly flavored flesh.

Detroit Dark Red. Deep blood-red, globular Beets of glowing color. Tops are uniformly small, so that the plants may stand close together. Quality is excellent, and we consider it unsurpassed.

BEETS, continued

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. A splendid early maturing variety of excellent top-shape, with a smooth skin and thick carmine-red flesh, zoned with rings of a lighter shade. Tops are compact, bronzy green. It is a greatly improved form of the well-known Early Blood.

Early Eclipse. While this is one of the oldest Beets in cultivation, it is still one of the most thoroughly dependable varieties. It produces fine crops of excellent roots fit for table use within 60 days of sowing. Differs from Crosby's Egyptian by its elongated form or top-shape, and the flesh is a light crimson or deep rose-pink. The smooth skin is evenly toned and makes it very attractive. Exceptionally rich sweet flavor.

Early Wonder. A very early sort with a globe root tipped with a small taproot. It matures very evenly, all plants becoming ready for use at about the same time. Flesh is rich dark red, sweet, and crisp.

Egyptian Blood Turnip. One of the best Beets for early growing or forcing, because it reaches the desirable size for bunching very quickly. The tops are small and compact, so that it can be grown close together in the frame or greenhouse. The roots are flat turnip-shaped, dark red on the surface, with deep purplish red flesh marked with lighter zones.

Good-for-All. This is an excellent new variety developed from the popular Detroit Dark Red. It is especially fine for canning and pickling whole at $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The roots are smooth, even in size and shape. They are almost perfectly globular. The collar and taproots are very small; the interior a deep crimson and very free from white zones.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

Beisskohl Poirée Bietola Bleda Blad bede

One packet provides enough plants for 20 feet of row.

CULTURE. Chard is of easiest culture and responds to the same treatment as common beets. The broad-leaved stems may be gathered from midsummer until frost. These broad side-stalks or ribs are used as a pot herb and if desired the leaf plants may be cooked with them.

Large Ribbed White. Yellowish green with strong white midribs or chards.

Lucullus. Pale green, curly leaves with white chards of fine flavor.

MANGEL WURZELS and SUGAR BEETS

Runkelreuben Betteraves fourrageres Remolachas forrajerras

Six pounds will plant one acre.

CULTURE. Mangel Wurzels are generally grown as a field-crop, sown in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart for horse-cultivation. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart and cultivate thoroughly throughout the season. Harvest the roots before hard frosts injure them. One of the finest feeds for dairy cattle during the winter, helping to maintain a continuous milk-flow.

Giant Half-Sugar Rose. Very large smooth roots of clean, oval shape. The skin is rosy white becoming more deeply tinted with pink toward the top. The very sweet white flesh has a high nutritive value. This variety is grown very extensively.

Golden Tankard. The standard yellow-fleshed variety for general planting throughout the country. The roots will average 18 to 24 inches long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter, usually larger near the base than above the ground. Flesh is rich yellow, zoned white.

Ideal. A popular variety, also known as Yellow Eckendorf. It is regarded as one of the very best of the yellow Mangels. The root is cylindrical, with blunt base, and is a uniform shade of yellow throughout.

Mammoth Long Red. The standard red-fleshed Mangel and a favorite in this section of the country. It yields an immense tonnage per acre. Roots are very large, sometimes more than 20 inches long, and stand well out of the ground when ready for harvest. The flesh is white tinged with red.



Swiss Chard



Mammoth Long Red
Mangel Wurzel

CABBAGE

Weisskraut

Chou pomme

Col repollo

Cavollo

One packet each of an early, midseason, and late sort will produce sufficient plants for early, fall, and winter use. One ounce provides 3000 plants.

CULTURE. Cabbage grows well in almost all soil but it should be heavily manured and deeply dug. Seed for earliest crops are sown in hotbeds or indoors in late winter and the seedlings transplanted to the open ground as soon as the ground is fit to work. Fall and winter varieties are sown in late spring in the open ground and the seedlings are set out 2 feet apart each way as soon as they are 6 inches high or less. The seedlings should be thinned and grown stocky in order to begin with good plants. Cultivate the young plants as soon as it is possible to get between the rows, and protect them from insects and worms with tobacco dust or powdered hellebore.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

To insure a uniform stand of Cabbage only stocky, vigorous plants should be set out.



Golden Acre Cabbage

Thin Cabbage seedlings rigorously and do not let them stand too long in seed-beds.



Danish Ballhead Cabbage

EARLY AND MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Allhead Early. One of the earliest flat-headed varieties, producing handsome solid Cabbages in 120 days from date of sowing. This variety is generally uniform in shape and size and can be counted on for a steady crop of first-class quality.

Copenhagen Market. A round-heading, early sort, forming Cabbages 7 to 8 inches in diameter within 100 to 110 days from sowing the seed, depending somewhat on soil and weather conditions. It is a heavier, denser head than the popular Early Jersey Wakefield and matures in about the same length of time.

Early Flat Dutch. Thick, flat heads on compact plants with short stems, firm, solid and of excellent quality.

Early Jersey Wakefield. This is the standard extra-early, pointed-head Cabbage, either for home-garden or market. It has long been the leading early Cabbage for everybody. The head is broad at the base, tapering to a short point. Leaves are loose and lustrous all the way through. It is by far the finest flavored of all Cabbages and is easily the best variety for home use. The strong flavor and the unpleasant odor which the late Cabbages have when they are being cooked are absent. If the plants are started early and set out as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the heads will be ready for use in the beginning of the summer. Successive plantings will enable you to enjoy this most delicious of all Cabbages up until hot weather begins.

Early Winnigstadt. Similar to Early Jersey Wakefield in size and habit but the foliage is darker and the heads harder and heavier. It is a sure "header," even under unfavorable weather conditions, and is generally liked because of its solidity and weight.

Glory of Enkhuizen. This is highly regarded as a second early, coming after the very early varieties have passed their best. It has short stems and is very sure heading. The heads are rather large, globular, hard, and solid.

Golden Acre. A new round-headed Cabbage which closely resembles Copenhagen Market but matures 8 to 10 days earlier. Because of its earliness and fine quality it commands a higher price in the market than any other round-headed Cabbage. It is fast displacing some of the older varieties.

Marion Market. Resembles Copenhagen Market but matures about 10 days later and makes a larger plant. It is highly resistant to Cabbage diseases and is valuable for land which is infested. Its round, solid heads are good for kraut and long-distance shipping.

MIDSEASON AND LATE VARIETIES

All Seasons. This variety produces large, heavy, handsome heads in about 130 days from date of planting. It has excellent heat-resistant ability and is a dependable header of good table quality.

Danish Ballhead. The standard winter Cabbage in the eastern part of the country, absolutely without a rival for market and shipping. We have tried all strains of this variety and consider that we have the best grown in the country. Our seed is especially grown for us in Denmark, where it originated.

CABBAGE, MIDSEASON AND LATE VARIETIES, continued

Late Flat Dutch. Forms large, compact, decidedly flattened heads often weighing 10 to 12 pounds under ordinary cultivation. Matures late and keeps well throughout the winter. Not particular in regard to soil and thrives under less favorable conditions than any other late varieties.

Mammoth Red Rock. A distinct bluish red Cabbage, richly colored within when cut, and largely used for pickling and slaw. The largest and solidest of the late Red Cabbages and the surest to head. It matures late and is an excellent keeper.

Penn State Ballhead. A very hard-headed form of Danish Ballhead. Because of its small leaf-growth it may be planted close together and consequently gives a larger yield per acre. The heads are uniform in size and weight and keep well.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. A very distinct variety because of its crumpled or "savoyed" leaves. Particularly valued by home gardeners who appreciate its high quality.

Warren's Stonemason. A very old and well-known Cabbage with large flat heads of excellent keeping qualities. The flesh is solid, tender, and well flavored. It is an earlier variety than Flat Dutch, which is not equal to it in table quality.

Wisconsin All Seasons. This is a late midseason variety bred from All Seasons, with all its good qualities, and in addition is extremely resistant to "yellows." It is one of the hardiest flat-head varieties and will stand unfavorable weather conditions successfully.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihli or Celery Cabbage. An excellent variety of Chinese Cabbage which makes a long, pointed, compact head somewhat like celery when the outer leaves are removed. It has a crisp, nut-like flavor.

Pe-Tsai. A delicious, loose-headed, lettuce-like Cabbage which resembles celery in taste. The heads are crisp, excellently blanched, and are grown for greens or salad. The best-known Chinese Cabbage.

Wong Bok. An original Chinese-grown strain, heavier and solidier than Pe-Tsai. It has a mild, deliciously sweet cabbage flavor and the pale green leaves may be blanched almost perfectly white.

CARROTS

Møehre

Carotte

Zanahoria

Carota

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce, 150 feet of row; 3 pounds, an acre.

CULTURE. Carrots should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, scattering the seed thinly in rows 18 inches to 24 inches apart and covering it a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin the seedlings, as soon as they can be handled, to stand from 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Keep them cleanly and deeply cultivated throughout the entire season.

Chantenay. A well-known standard variety much used for market. The roots are uniform in size and shape, averaging 6 inches long by 2 inches in diameter, tapering stump-rooted. Flesh is bright orange, sweet, and crisp. Ready in about 80 days from planting.

Danvers Half-Long. Fully grown roots average 6 to 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, tapering to the tip. Flesh is deep orange.

Improved Chantenay. Has a good interior color which makes it valuable for market gardeners. It is a good shipper. The flesh is a reddish orange with an indistinct core of nearly the same color.

Long Orange. A very large, late Carrot, useful for garden or field culture. Uniform in size, with a beautiful dark red skin and bright orange flesh. A useful variety for stock-feeding because of its huge size.

Nantes Coreless. Sometimes called the "Butter" Carrot. The long, cylindrical roots are mildly flavored, sweet and crisp, with an indistinguishable core. Bright orange-scarlet.

Oxheart. Handsome, short, thick roots 3 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. A quick-growing, sweetly flavored variety ready in 65 days from date of planting.



Danvers Half-Long Carrots

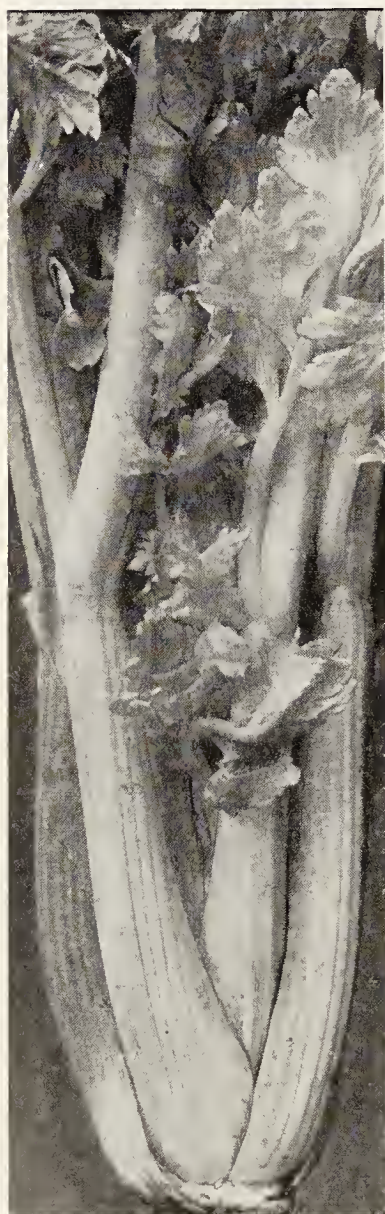


Nantes Coreless Carrots



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Celery must never suffer at any time for lack of water or continuous cultivation.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CAULIFLOWER

Blumenkohl

Chou Fleur

Coliflor

Cavolfiore

One packet will produce ample plants for the home-garden; one ounce 3000 plants.

CULTURE. Cauliflower needs a rich soil for its best development, enjoys a cool climate and plenty of moisture, and, consequently, it grows best in the spring and early summer. Its culture is the same as that for early Cabbage, making sure that the plants are well developed, stocky, and healthy before being set out. The heads should be blanched by drawing the inside leaves over them after they are well developed.

Early Favorite. A sure-heading early variety which succeeds in most soils. The heads are crisp, delightfully flavored, but not as firm and solid as those of Early Snowball.

Early Snowball. This is the most generally grown and useful outdoor Cauliflower for this climate. Sown early and well cared for, it will produce an excellent early crop of uniformly white heads of fine size, which remain firm and solid for a long time.

CELERY

Sellerie

Céleri

Apio

Sedano

One packet produces sufficient plants for the home-garden; one ounce, 10,000 plants.

CULTURE. Sow in midspring and transplant the seedlings, as soon as they can be handled, 4 inches apart each way. When the plants are 6 to 8 inches tall, trim the tops back and set out in rich ground, 6 to 8 inches apart in the row with 2 to 3 feet between the rows. Cultivate thoroughly and towards autumn, hill up to blanch the stems.

Easy-Blanching. Vigorous plants; medium-sized stalks, moderately tall, with white, crisp, thick, brittle stalks of aromatic flavor. Leaves are much crumpled and very decorative. Matures about two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching.

Emperor or Fordhook. One of the finest fall and winter varieties, the plants averaging 15 to 18 inches tall and so solid that they weigh fully two pounds each. After blanching, the stalks are pure silvery white, extremely thick, tender, crisp, and juicy. It will keep in perfect condition throughout the winter.

Giant Pascal. A standard, well-known, delicious variety with immense light yellow stalks which keep in perfect condition throughout the winter. Rich, aromatic, and buttery, very tender and crisp. Stalks are green before blanching and do best when hilled up with soil.

Golden Plume or Wonderful. Some gardeners consider this the best early Celery. It is quite resistant to blight and stores well. The medium-sized plants are stocky, with thick, full, creamy, hard stems that blanch readily and are of excellent quality.

Golden Self-Blanching. The most popular early Celery because of its quick growth and heavy stalks, which are thick, heavy, and deep golden yellow.

White Plume. Highly recommended to home gardeners because it is at its best immediately after digging and does not keep well. The tall, snow-white stalks are tender and crisp, entirely without fiber or strings. Flavor is rich and nut-like. Matures very early.

CELERIAC

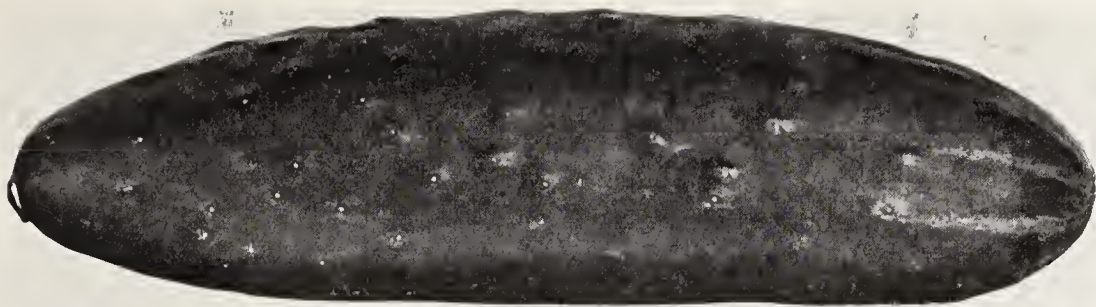
Giant Prague. Valued for the turnip-like bulb underground. The stems above ground are of no special value. The roots will keep until late winter and are used in soups and salads.

COLLARDS

Georgia. A vigorous member of the cabbage family, growing 3 feet tall and producing succulent leaves which make delicious greens. Very popular in the South where cabbage does not develop well.

CORN SALAD

Large-leaved. Hardy little plants which make rosettes of tender, edible leaves, used as a substitute for lettuce in the late fall, winter, and spring. Sow in August and September and thin the plants 6 inches apart in the row.



Early White Spine Cucumber

CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

Garten Kresse Cresson Mastuerzo Agretto

One packet sows 10 to 15 feet of row; one ounce for the average garden.

CULTURE. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow two 15-foot rows and follow up with two more rows each week until the middle of summer. This will provide excellent greens until the middle of August.

Green Curled. A handsomely fringed and curly-leaved variety. Goes to seed quickly.

WATER CRESS

Brunnen Kresse Cresson de fontaine Berro Nasturzio aquatico

One packet will sow 20 square feet; one ounce is enough for 100 square feet.

CULTURE. Scatter the seeds thickly along margins of creeks or banks of rivers quite to the water-line, or start seeds in a box, keeping the ground moist.

True Water Cress. Fine for salad and garnishing. Crisp, peppery flavor.

CUCUMBERS

Gurken Concombres Pepinos Cetriolos

One packet contains sufficient seeds for 10 hills; one ounce will plant 75 to 80 hills; two pounds are enough for one acre.

CULTURE. Start the seeds in rich soil in paper pots or boxes in late spring, keeping them warm and sheltered from wind until summer is really established, when they may be set outdoors in richly prepared hills of light soil, or the seed may be sown in the hills in early summer when the ground is warm. Pick regularly.

Boston Pickling (Early Green Prolific). An early pickling variety 4 to 5 inches long when at its best.

Davis Perfect. A handsome, symmetrical slicing Cucumber, 8 to 10 inches long, uniformly dark green, with crisp pure white flesh, very highly flavored.

Early Cluster. Short, thick fruits borne early in the season. Crisp and tender for pickling.

Early Fortune. Smooth-skinned fruits, always uniform and symmetrical. Suitable for slicing in about 58 days from sowing.

Early White Spine. The finest type for slicing, reaching 7 inches.

Fordhook Pickling. Especially valued because of its thin, tender skin, making delicate and delicious pickles.

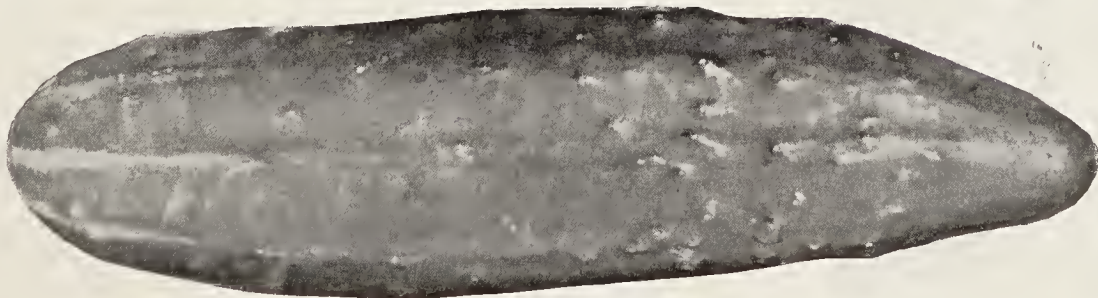
Klondyke. Excellent for shipping; symmetrical shape, 7 inches long.

Long Green. Big, handsome slicing Cucumbers, 10 to 12 inches long when fully developed. Small seed-cavity.

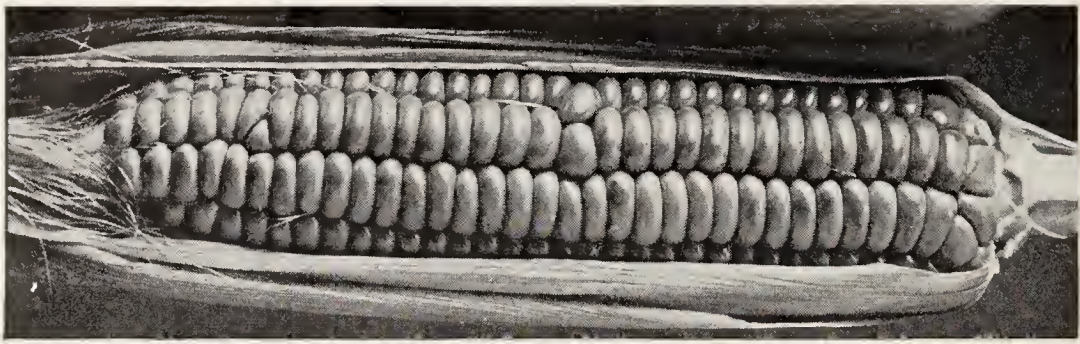
Windemoor Wonder. One of the long late varieties, used both for the home-garden and for forcing. Fruits 12 to 15 inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, dark green, very symmetrical and attractive.

Woodruff's Hybrid. Rich green fruits with snowy white spines. Fine shipper.

Some successful gardeners sow Cucumber seed on inverted pieces of sod laid on the surface of a warm hotbed. The young seedlings root well in the sod and are easily transplanted to their permanent places later on. Pots or boxes may be used instead of the sod if it is preferred. It is always wise to sow two or three times as many seeds as you expect to mature plants, because they are attacked by the Cucumber beetle as soon as they are through the ground, and several plants in each hill are bound to be destroyed. When danger of insects is past, reduce the number of plants to three in each hill. Dusting with tobacco dust or some other insecticide will keep the plants free of striped beetles. Cucumbers respond quickly and generously to liberal feeding, and in picking the fruits the vines and foliage should be handled as gently as possible, because they are very brittle and are easily broken.

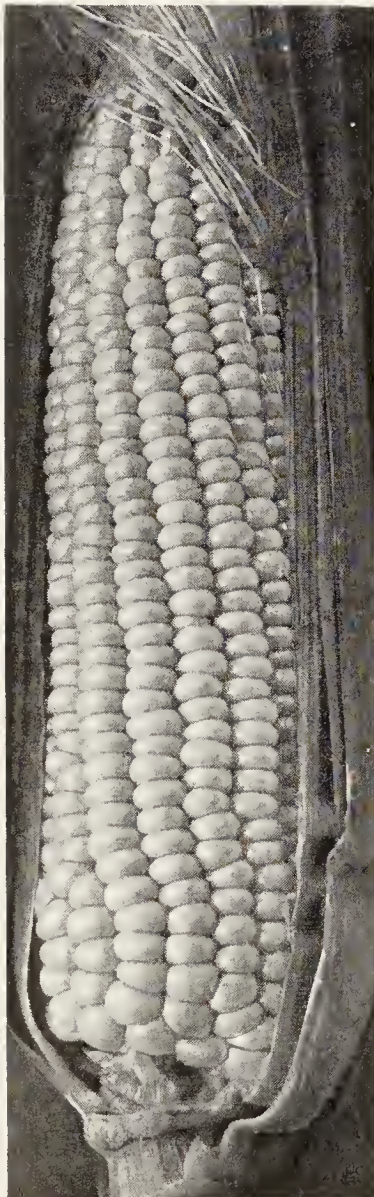


Long Green Cucumber



Golden Bantam Corn

Because Sweet Corn is fertilized by the wind, plants must be grown in blocks rather than lines, so that the pollen will drift from one plant to another. In the home-garden it is best to plant blocks of 10 square feet every two weeks until midsummer.



Golden Evergreen Corn

SWEET CORN

Zucker Mais

Mais

Maiz

Mais

One packet will plant two 15-foot rows; one pint of each, an early and late sort, contains enough seeds for repeated sowings in the home-garden; one peck will plant one acre in hills.

CULTURE. Do not sow Corn until the ground is thoroughly warm, and never sow Corn in one row—always have two rows or more, even if they are short. Drop the kernels 4 inches apart in the row and thin to 6 inches apart when the plants are established. Do not allow the basal suckers to grow. Hoe frequently and hill slightly to support the plants against the wind.

EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

Golden Bantam. The finest Sweet Corn for the home-garden. Plants are dwarf and produce an abundance of small, deliciously sweet ears with rich golden yellow grains. It is ready for use about 80 days from the time of sowing the seed.

Golden Gem. The earliest yellow variety. Very dwarf, with rather small ear. Is very valuable to the market gardener in reaching the earliest market. The stalks frequently bear two ears which are 8-rowed, and the deep yellow kernels are tender, exceptionally sweet, and of good flavor.

Golden Sunshine. An excellent new variety, somewhat earlier than Golden Bantam, from which it was developed. The ears are larger, bearing 12 rows of kernels, but the flavor is sweet and luscious.

White-Cob Cory. Ranks high as a dependable extra-early variety in cool northern sections where the seasons are short. The ears average 6 inches long, bearing 8 rows of pearly white grains which retain their glistening beauty after being cooked.

Howling Mob. An excellent and popular variety bearing ears 7 to 9 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of broad deep white kernels of exceptionally sweet and tender quality. The strong, heavy husks make it excellent for shipping.

Whipple's Early Yellow. Largest and earliest of the yellow varieties. Its large ears grow 7 to 8 inches long, bearing 12 to 16 rows of big golden yellow kernels. The tall stout stalks often bear two fully developed ears.

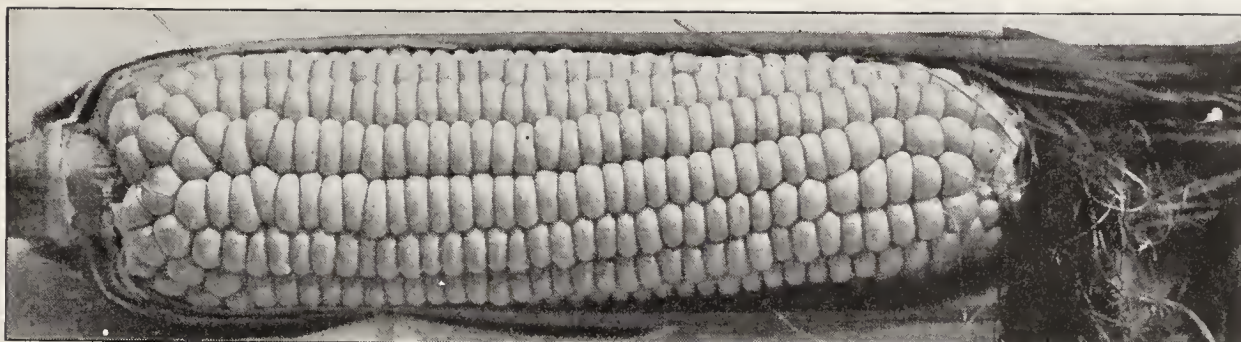
MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Golden Evergreen. A late midseason variety, sometimes called Bantam Evergreen. The ears average 7 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of fine, large, yellow kernels.

Golden Giant. Considered by many to be better than Golden Bantam. The seed is hardier and sprouts sooner in early spring than less hardy varieties. Its large ears, with 12 to 14 rows of thick golden yellow kernels, are enclosed in heavy husks.

Kendel's Early Giant. Favorite second-early variety with 12-rowed ears, 8 to 9 inches long, tightly filled with tender, deep-set kernels which are juicy and sweet until quite old.

Black Mexican. A famous western variety where it is ranked highest in quality. The young kernels are pure white, becoming blue-violet and finally black when the Corn is ripe. The ears have good size and delicious flavor.



Golden Sunshine Corn

MAIN-CROP and LATE VARIETIES

Country Gentleman. An improved type of the old Shoe-Peg Corn, and many consider it the best late variety. The large ears are densely covered with irregular rows of deep, slim, pointed kernels. It matures about a week later than Stowell's Evergreen.

Early Evergreen. A typical Stowell's Evergreen type maturing several days sooner, keeping fit for the table a long time. The quality is fully up to the standard of the best late varieties.

Long Island Beauty. A cross between Stowell's Evergreen and late Mammoth. Produces large, well-filled ears of excellent quality. The husks are very dark green and hold their color longer after being picked than those of any other Sweet Corn.

Perry's Hybrid. The strong, vigorous stalks usually bear two ears averaging 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of tender-skinned, medium-sized kernels which are deliciously sweet when young.

Stowell's Evergreen. This is the standard late or main-crop Sweet Corn throughout the country. It matures in an average of 100 days. The big handsome ears are well filled with numerous rows of slim deep kernels of excellent quality.

POP-CORN

Black Beauty. The earliest Pop-Corn. Plants grow 5½ feet high and bear ears 7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, 12-rowed, uniform. Kernels purplish black, smooth, almost square, very large when popped.

Golden Hull-less. Plant grows 4½ to 5 feet high, with ears 3½ to 4 inches long, 1⅞ inches thick, blocky. Kernels rich golden yellow, becoming large, white, tinged with cream when popped.

Golden Queen. A very productive variety with large golden yellow kernels which pop into large, pure white, fluffy flakes.

Japanese Hull-less. Also known as Australian Hull-less. Very dwarf, producing immense yields of short thick ears about 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter.

White Rice or Rat-Tooth. Handy little ears closely set with glassy, pointed, rice-like grains which pop into large, fluffy balls.

DANDELION

Lowenzahn

Pissenlit

Diénte de léon

Dente di leone

One packet sows a 10-foot row; one ounce, enough for 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE. Sow seed early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart and ¼ inch deep. Thin out seedlings to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. Tops will be ready for use in the second year after sowing. Do not allow Dandelion to flower if you value your lawns or garden.

Arlington Thick-Leaf. A highly desirable variety. The plant is rather upright and forms a rosette, 20 inches across, of large, broad, thick leaves, that are easily blanched.

Cultivated or Common French. A selected form of the common wild Dandelion which produces larger and more perfect foliage of fair quality.

Pop-Corn is slower in germinating than other kinds of Corn and does not grow so vigorously. As it is hardy, it should be planted earlier than other Corns. It is very important that Pop-Corn be thoroughly dried before using.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn



New York Improved Purple Eggplant

The Eggplant got its name from the white, egg-shaped fruits which the first varieties bore.



White Curled Endive

None of the Herbs are much good if grown in rich, moist soil. Their aromatic quality seems to depend upon slow and rugged growth.



Dill

Thyme

EGGPLANT

Eierpflanze

Aubergine

Berenjena

Petronciada

One packet produces enough plants for the average home-garden; one ounce, 1500 plants.

CULTURE. Eggplants need rich soil and considerable warmth and should be treated almost exactly like tomatoes, to which they are closely related. Set out the plants when all danger of frost is past, spacing them 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. Thorough cultivation is necessary for best results. Frequent applications of liquid manure will increase the size and number of the fruits.

Black Beauty. This is probably the finest type of the large purple Eggplant now in cultivation. The fruits are uniformly handsome, with a lustrous, black skin. Under proper soil-conditions and culture it is the earliest to reach marketable size.

New York Improved. The thrifty plants do not have the spines of the older varieties and generally bear 4 to 5 large, handsome fruits of beautiful purple, always glossy and always smooth. The firm white flesh is of the highest quality.

ENDIVE

Endivie

Chicorée

Escarola

Indivia

One packet sows 30 feet of row; one ounce produces 5000 plants.

CULTURE. Endive is used as a winter salad, although it may be sown in spring for autumn use. Regular crops are sown in July and the plants thinned out to stand 12 inches apart in the row. Thorough cultivation should be kept up all season and water supplied if the weather is dry when the plants have reached their full development. Tie up the outer leaves to blanch the hearts. In this position they will endure much frost.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). A popular variety in the South, quite distinct from all other types. It makes large, loose bunches of thick curly leaves of rich flavor.

Full-hearted. An improved form of the Broad-leaved Batavian, forming large rosettes nearly 2 feet across. The heart blanches a fine golden yellow.

Green Curled (Ruffec). An excellent salad plant, useful long after lettuce is gone and much more easily grown, with a pleasant bitter flavor. May be used as "greens."

Moss Curled. An attractive variety with long, densely curled, and finely cut leaves, ornamental and useful for salads.

White Curled. An unusual variety with naturally creamy yellow leaves which need no blanching to prepare it for the table.

HERBS

Kuechenkrauter

Herbe potagere

Hortalizas

Ortaggios

One packet usually provides enough plants for the home-garden.

CULTURE. Most Herbs are perennial and are ready for use the second season after sowing. Thin the seedlings to stand 4 to 5 inches apart. Large-growing varieties, like Dill and Sage, need more space.

Anise. A highly flavored Herb which tastes like licorice.

Caraway. Aromatic seeds which are used in confectionery, on the tops of cookies, and in medicine.

Chervil. Light green, aromatic leaves which are used for seasoning and in salads.

Chicory (Witloof; French Endive). A salad for winter use. The thick roots are sprouted in the cellar.

Dill. The aromatic seeds are used in pickles, soups, and sauces.

Fennel, Florence (Sweet Anise). A huge plant 2½ to 3 feet high. The large, thick bases of the leaf-stalks are boiled for the table, and have a flavor somewhat between that of the parsnip and licorice.

Lavender. Shrubby Herbs, 2 to 4 feet high, whose dried flowers are used for scenting linen and bedding.

Sage. A gray-leaved, aromatic plant used for seasoning.

Sorrel. The large, thick, acid leaves are prized for salads.

Summer Savory. Aromatic green stems and foliage with a mintish flavor.

Sweet Basil. An Italian pot Herb with a strong aromatic flavor.

Sweet Marjoram. A warm aromatic bitterish Herb used for seasoning.

Thyme. Shrubby, aromatic, spicy Herb used for flavoring and seasoning, either dried or fresh.

KALE

Blätterkohl

Chou vert

Breton

Cavolo verde

One packet contains enough seeds for the home-garden; one ounce provides 3000 plants.

CULTURE. Kale is a close relative of the cabbage family and likes a deep, sandy soil and a cool situation. Handle the young plants like cabbage. Kale is one of the hardiest garden plants.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Green German. A handsome variety, forming dwarf, spreading plants 12 inches or more across. The dark green foliage is crisply curled and has an excellent flavor.

Tall Curled Scotch. A plant of more upright growth, reaching a height of 2 feet or more on rich soil. The leaves are richly succulent.



Kale

KOHLRABI

Kohlrabi

Chou Rave

Col de nabo

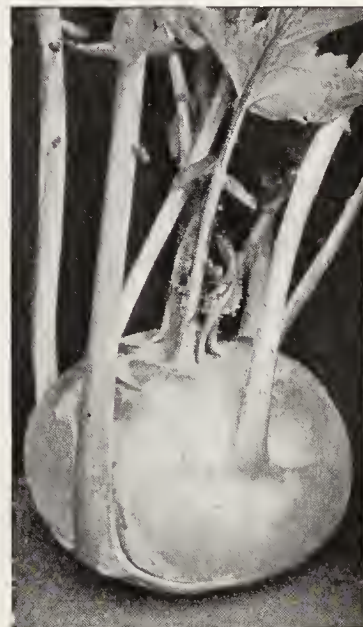
Cavola rapa

One packet contains enough seeds for 30 feet of row; an ounce will produce 3000 plants.

CULTURE. Kohlrabi is another member of the cabbage family which provides so many useful garden plants. It is grown for the thick, bulbous swelling of the stem, like a large turnip, just above the ground. The seeds should be sown in the open ground in the early summer and plants should be thinned out 5 to 6 inches apart.

Early Purple Vienna. Quick-maturing variety reaching marketable or table size about 70 days from the date of planting. The stems are rich glossy purple and are deliciously flavored.

Early White Vienna. Identical in size, shape, and maturity, with Early Purple Vienna, but a clear ivory-white when mature.



Early White Vienna Kohlrabi

LEEK

Lauch

Poireu

Puerro

Porro

One packet is enough for the home-garden; one ounce sows 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE. Leek is a close relative of the onion but does not produce a bulb. Sow in rows 18 inches apart and thin out to 4 inches apart. Hoe frequently and hill up to blanch the base of the stalks. Leeks keep well stored in boxes of dry soil in the cellar. Much used for flavoring soups and stews.

American Flag. The most popular variety. Broad, plump, highly flavored stalks.

LETTUCE

Lattich

Laitue

Lechuga

Lattuga

One packet each of an early, midseason, and late kind is enough for the home-garden; one ounce sows 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE. While easily grown in almost any soil, the most important thing is to thin out the plants properly as soon as the stems are 2 to 3 inches high. They should be transplanted to stand not less than 4 inches apart in the row. The intermediate plants should be taken out in order to give head varieties room to develop. Fertilize heavily and continuously.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Black-seeded Simpson. One of the best, early, loose-heading or leaf Lettuces. The large yellowish green leaves are much crinkled and delicately flavored. It remains in good condition in the garden for a longer time without running to seed than any other Lettuce of this type.

Early Curled Simpson. Requires 55 to 60 days to mature, making large bunches of yellowish green foliage more than 1 foot across, very tender and mild. May be sown thickly and cut for early use when quite small.

Early Prizehead. A very widely grown and popular variety for garden cultivation. It forms handsome, dark green foliage, heavily bronzed and ruffled. The leaves stand erect, gathered into a rough, loose head.

Grand Rapids. This is the standard, loose-leaved, forcing Lettuce throughout the entire country. It has a more compact, upright habit, so that the plants may stand closer together in the field or greenhouse. The foliage is a deeper shade of yellowish green than the Simpson varieties. It matures in about 60 days from sowing.

Chicken. A non-heading, easily grown variety for feeding poultry and rabbits. It will run up 4 feet high before going to seed, and after cutting the stumps start again to make new growth for feeding.



American Flag Leek



Black-seeded Simpson Lettuce



Big Boston Lettuce

LETTUCE, continued

EARLY "BUTTERHEAD" VARIETIES

Crisp-as-Ice. Large, handsome heads of solid, crisp, tender leaves slow to shoot to seed. Very compact and can be grown close together. Desirable for the home-garden.

Big Boston. Perhaps the most popular "Butterhead" variety for early outdoor planting. Under favorable circumstances the plants grow a foot in diameter, and trimmed heads will weigh 10 ounces or more. Leaves wavy and pleasing yellow-green, tinged with brownish red. Our stock has been selected from a very choice strain. Highly recommended for home-garden and market.

Unrivalled or White Big Boston. Very uniform, solid heads of delicate light green, unmarred by the bronzy edge which distinguishes other Lettuces of the Boston type.



New York Lettuce



"CRISPHEAD" VARIETIES

Dark Green Cos. Compact, upright variety with magnificent heads a foot high, blanching perfectly white inside. The midrib is thick, crisp, and juicy, like a stalk of celery. Specially prized for certain kinds of salad by discriminating chefs.

Iceberg. A pleasing yellowish green variety tinged red at edges of leaves, all of which are handsomely curled into a solid, ball-shaped head. Requires about 80 days to reach full size. Grows well in hot weather, and is famous for its crisp, fresh flavor, even when left standing a long time.

Hanson Improved. Distinct light green leaves with a silvery sheen. A curly flat head of excellent size. Earlier than Iceberg, and in the early stages much curlier and of more handsome appearance.

New York or Wonderful. The largest and latest "crisphead" variety requiring about 2½ months from seed to head. From seed sown late in April it forms heads in early July, and by the middle of the month makes about 50 per cent full-headed crop, the remainder coming gradually and surely, so that it does not "finish" all at once. One of the best for hot weather. The heads are very firm and solid, weighing as much as two pounds after trimming.

New York No. 12. A fine improved strain much planted for its earliness, large size, solidity, and sure-heading qualities. The tightly folded center blanches to a beautiful silvery white, very attractive on the table. Crisp, juicy, and sweet-flavored.



Dark Green Cos Lettuce



Rocky Ford Muskmelons

MUSKMELONS

Melon

Melon Muscat

Muscatel

Popone

One packet will sow 10 hills; one ounce, 75 to 80 hills.

CULTURE. Melons must have a rich soil. Dig holes at least 1 foot deep, 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and fill with well-rotted manure. Build hills of light sandy soil on top of this manure foundation and plant about 10 seeds to the hill. After danger from the beetles is past, thin to about 3 sturdy plants in each hill. Early plants may be started as described for cucumbers.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra-Early Hackensack. Large round melons slightly flattened at the stem and blossom end. Surface is heavily netted and deeply ribbed, turning yellow as the fruit matures. The deep green, thick flesh has excellent quality. For the home-garden and market.

Rocky Ford. The most popular of all small, green-fleshed melons, luscious in quality with a fine aroma. Our strain is grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colo., from fruits raised specially for seed.

SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

Bender's Surprise. Fine shipper with a hard rind. Delicious flavor and very sweet. The thick flesh is deep orange. An excellent market variety because of its long keeping qualities.

Emerald Gem. Exactly the right size for market. The thick salmon flesh is granular, sweet, and luscious.

Hale's Best. Remarkably early variety with thick salmon flesh of fine flavor. The fruits average 6 inches long and are ready for shipping very early.

Hearts of Gold. A small midseason variety with rich orange flesh, unsurpassed for quality. Matures in 90 days.

Honey Dew. A distinct type of recent introduction, about 8½ inches in diameter, globular; creamy white, smooth, hard, practically no netting. Flesh light emerald-green, thick, ripening to rind; juicy, tender, with distinctive sweetness.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock. Light gray-green melons about 5 to 6 inches long. The shell is hard and the thick, meaty, bright orange flesh is the sweetest we have ever known. Commands top prices.

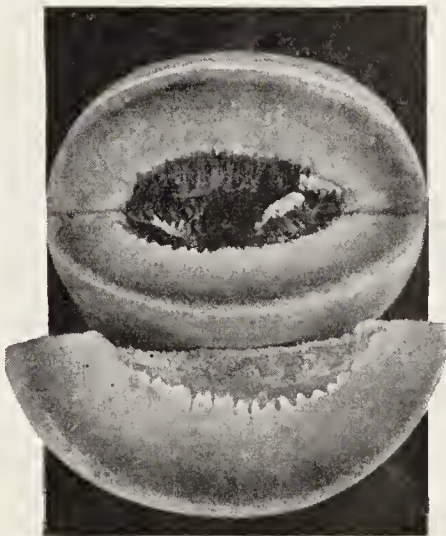
Irondequoit. An excellent market melon, with deep salmon flesh. Profitable for main crop.

Lake or Golden Champlain. Valued for unusual earliness. Medium-sized fruits with handsome salmon flesh which is very sweet. Good for short growing seasons.

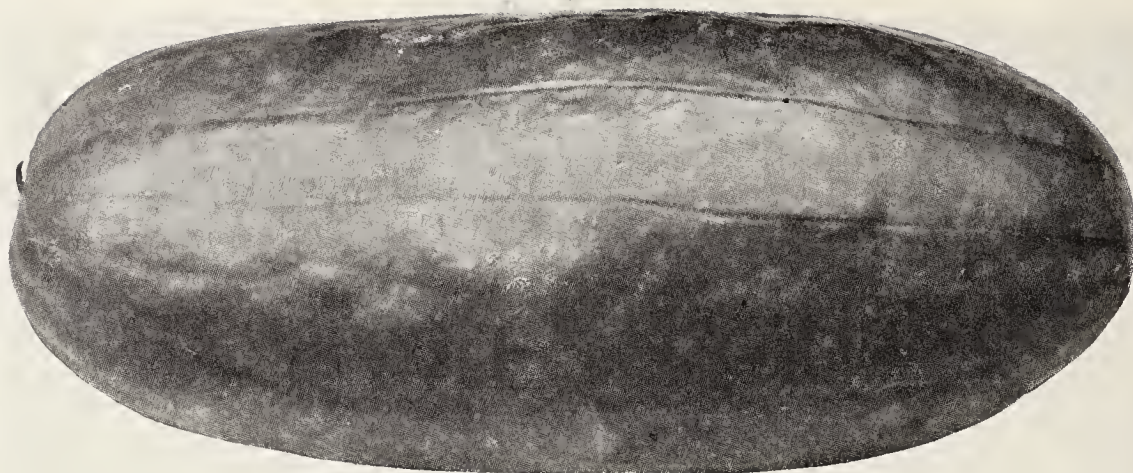
Miller's Cream or Osage. A late melon of the Rocky Ford shape, with deep rich salmon flesh of most delicious flavor.



Honey Rock Muskmelon



Honey Dew Melon



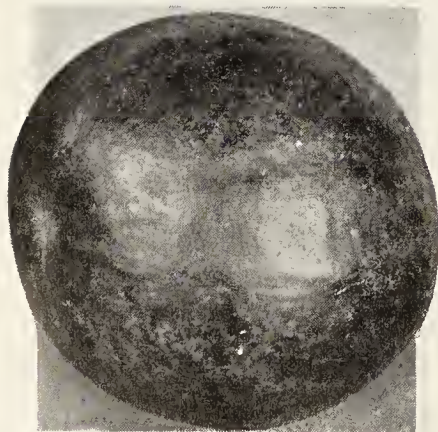
Tom Watson Watermelon



Watermelon

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible. As a rule, the large-fruited varieties are easier to grow than the smaller types.

Watermelons require similar treatment, but the plants need more space and a somewhat longer growing season.



Stone Mountain Watermelon

WATERMELONS

Wassermelone Melon d'Eau Sandia Melon d'Agua

One packet is enough for 8 to 10 hills; one ounce for 50 hills.

CULTURE. Watermelons require the same treatment as Muskmelons, but the hills should be farther apart, at least 6 to 8 feet. When the vines cover the ground, the tips of the shoots should be cut out, and cultivation stopped in order not to disturb the foliage.

Citron, Red-seeded. Small, round fruits used for preserving and pickling only.

Cole's Early. A very early, home-garden variety of medium size, dark green, striped lighter. The deep pink flesh is lusciously sweet and free from strings.

Fordhook Early. One of the largest and sweetest melons, averaging 9 by 11 inches. Rind is thin and tough; flesh bright red and good clear to the rind.

Halbert Honey. An oblong, dark green variety with thin rind, dark red flesh, and a big, solid heart. Not a good shipper but one of the finest for the home-garden.

Harris' Earliest. An oval, mottled variety with bright red, tender flesh, very sweet and delicious.

Hungarian Honey. Superb, early, almost round variety; mottled and veined rind with brilliant red flesh.

Irish Gray. A very large, gray-green melon with a thick rind which makes it splendid for shipping. The crisp, red flesh is fine in quality and flavor. Averages 18 inches long, weighs about 25 pounds.

Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo. Noted for its delicious flavor and perfect eating quality. Dark, brittle rind with deep red flesh and a large, solid heart. White seeds. Its crisp, sugary flavor is unsurpassed by any variety.

Kolb's Gem. Irregularly striped and mottled skin, very firm and hard. Bright red, solid flesh of fair quality.

Long Light Icing or Gray Monarch. Handsome, oblong melon with attractive light gray skin, veined darker. The deep rich red flesh is crisp, tender, and of delicious quality.

Mountain Sweet. Dark green, oblong melon. Very early, sweet, and tender.

Peerless or Ice Cream. Oblong, medium-sized, and very early. Bright red, crisp, and refreshing. Ready in about 90 days.

Phinney's Early. Excellent for home- and market-garden, averaging 20 pounds. Oblong shape; rind mottled green.

Stone Mountain or Dixie Ball. A large, ball-like melon with solid, dark green rind and faint ribs. Wonderful for the home-garden. Bright scarlet flesh of delightful flavor.

Tom Watson. One of the best shipping varieties. Rich red flesh with a delicious flavor and comparatively few seeds. Entirely free from stringiness or core. Fruits of 30 to 40 pounds have been produced.

Wondermelon or Improved Kleckley's. A large, tough-rinded, shipping melon distinct from the original Kleckley's Sweets. Bluish skin; sweet, deep red flesh. Averages 22 inches long and a foot thick.

MUSTARD

One packet is enough for the home-garden; one ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and make successive plantings every 10 days or so up until hot weather. For autumn use, sow during August, in rows about 12 inches apart. If used when fresh and very tender, it makes a delicious salad.

Southern Giant Curled. This is the true southern variety for autumn and spring use. If used for "greens," the plants should be let standing over winter and gathered in early spring.

OKRA

Gombaud

Ocra

Gombo Hibiskus

Ocher

One packet is enough for the home-garden; one ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

CULTURE. Okra is a southern vegetable, sometimes grown in the North for its tender, long, green seed-pods which should be gathered while they are still young and used while fresh. It should not be sown until the soil is warm, growing the plants in rows 3 feet apart and 8 inches apart in the row.

Perkins Mammoth. This variety grows about 3 feet high and is very productive. The long, slender, light green pods are very tender and of excellent quality for soups.

ONIONS

Zwiebel

Oignon

Cebolla

Cipollo

One packet sows 20 feet of row; one ounce will seed 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE. Onions are grown from seed to produce the large, dried bulbs for winter use. Sow the seed thinly in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin them rigorously to 4 inches apart in the row. Cultivate continuously and thoroughly and fertilize heavily in order to produce the best bulbs.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Ebenezer or Japanese. A handsome variety, somewhat like Yellow Globe Danvers in size but superior to it in flavor and a better keeper. It is grown extensively for Onion sets.

Extra-Early Yellow Globe. This is one of the finest Onions. It is a specially selected strain of the well-known Yellow Globe and is ready for the market much earlier. It is a fine-flavored variety but should be used soon after harvesting, as it does not keep well.

Prizetaker. A beautiful Onion which will produce bulbs 5 to 6 inches in diameter if given the right kind of care. The light straw-yellow skin is often tinged with beautiful golden brown. One of the latest varieties and a great favorite for early fall and winter use.

Southport Yellow Globe. Perfect globe-shaped bulbs of light straw-yellow, with firm, pure white flesh of exceptional keeping qualities, mild, crisp, fine-grained. This is the standard winter Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A very popular variety which perfects its symmetrical bulbs within three months after planting. It has coppery yellow skin with pure white, firm, sweet flesh.

WHITE VARIETIES

Southport White Globe. Earliest and most beautiful of the field Onions. The clear silvery white bulbs are 2½ inches in diameter, very firm, and mild-flavored. A very good keeper if handled carefully to avoid bruising.

White Silverskin or Portugal. We have an extra-choice strain of this desirable variety. The silver-skinned white bulbs will average about 2 inches in diameter under good cultivation and ripen uniformly. The flavor is mild and crisp.

RED VARIETIES

Large Red Wethersfield. Probably the best known of the late Onions. Fully grown bulbs average 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches deep. Dark glossy, purplish red skin; flesh is white with a pink tinge, crisp, fine-grained, with very strong, pungent flavor.

Southport Red Globe. A late-maturing variety noted for its firmness and excellent keeping qualities. Will develop bulbs averaging 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Perfectly globe-shaped with a beautiful dark crimson skin.



Mustard



Southport White Globe Onion



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion



Onion Sets

ONION SETS

For early table use Onions are generally grown from small bulbs set out in rows in the home-garden. They can be planted out at the earliest break of spring and are usually spaced about 1 inch apart in rows separated from each other by sufficient distance to allow free cultivation. The soil should be rich and must be thoroughly cultivated all the time and no weeds allowed to grow. The sets which we supply are specially grown in the West by sowing the seeds of field Onions thickly and allowing them to mature early. Large Onions can be grown from Onion sets, but it is safer to grow them from seed as the sets are likely to run to seed in long seasons.

Ask your dealer for special prices on large quantities.

We offer the following varieties:

Bottleneck
Brown
Japanese

Red
White
Yellow

Yellow Multiplier



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY

Petersilie

Persil

Perejil

Pressemolo

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce, 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE. Sow early in the spring, in rows 2 feet apart. The seed requires two to three weeks for germination. Thin the seedlings to stand 6 inches apart in the row. If some of the stronger plants are established in flower-pots, they will produce foliage for winter use.

Champion Moss Curled. A popular variety on account of its handsome, ornamental, deeply cut dark green foliage. It is useful for garnishing and flavoring. We consider it the best curled variety.

Double Curled. Compact, symmetrical plants with finely curled foliage and strong stems which hold the leaves above the ground where they will not be injured by dampness.

Hamburg or Turnip-rooted. This variety is grown for its roots. They are short, thick, and look somewhat like a parsnip. The flesh is white and tastes like parsnips.

Plain. This is one of the most productive varieties. The leaves are plain, thick, and very strongly flavored. It is the most popular for drying and is perhaps the best for kitchen use. The leaves are not curled.

PARSNIP

Pastinake

Panais

Chirivia

Pastinaca

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 300 feet of drilled row.

CULTURE. Seeds germinate slowly and should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be put into condition. Grow them in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly all summer. The roots may be dug in autumn but they are of much better flavor if they are allowed to stand in the ground over winter for digging next spring.

Hollow-Crown. This is the standard variety, with long, slender, tapering roots of a tender, sugary quality. It requires a deep rich soil for its full development.



Hollow-Crown Parsnips



World's Record Peas

PEAS

Erbsen

Pois

Guisantes

Pisellos

One packet is enough for 10 feet of row; one pint for a 30-foot row; one pint each of an early, midseason, and late variety will provide ample Peas for a small home-garden.

CULTURE. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, sow the early, smooth Peas in deeply prepared, rich soil. When the soil is warmer, sow midseason sorts, or any of the early wrinkled Peas. For a late supply, sow the tall, wrinkled varieties in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. All Peas are better for having a rack or brush to grow on.

Special Note. We grow about 1000 acres of Peas for seed every year under ideal northern conditions. Fifty men devote their entire time during the roguing season to pulling out sports and rogues which would otherwise interfere with the quality of our seed. This labor is what maintains the uniform quality of Page's Standard Strains of Peas.

EXTRA-EARLY SMOOTH-SEEDED VARIETIES

Alaska. Produces uniformly handsome pods of true type in great abundance. An excellent early strain, maturing in about 65 days from date of sowing. Very hardy and can be sown earlier than any other variety.

Pilot. Large-podded, extra-early smooth Pea which is very productive. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and bears 6 to 9 Peas to the pod.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

American Wonder. A very dwarf variety, 8 to 10 inches tall, maturing a few days after Alaska but sweeter in flavor. Plump, straight pods full of delicious Peas.

Blue Bantam. Averages 15 inches high; particularly vigorous, and bears enormous crop of bluish green pods packed tightly with 8 to 10 extra-large, luscious Peas.

Early Morn. A popular, early, large-podded variety. Vines medium-green and stocky, about 3 feet high. Pods single, broad, 4 inches long, plump, pointed, medium-green, and contain 8 to 10 large, sweet, delicious Peas.

Gradus. Standard early, large Pea, bearing about 70 days from date of planting. Vines average 3 feet and bear an abundant crop of delicious, light green Peas of the sweetest flavor.

Hundredfold. A large-podded, dwarf variety about 3 days behind the earliest sorts, bearing enormous crop of handsome, very dark, broad pods containing 8 or more dark green Peas of excellent quality. Grows 16 inches high; sturdy and heat-resistant.



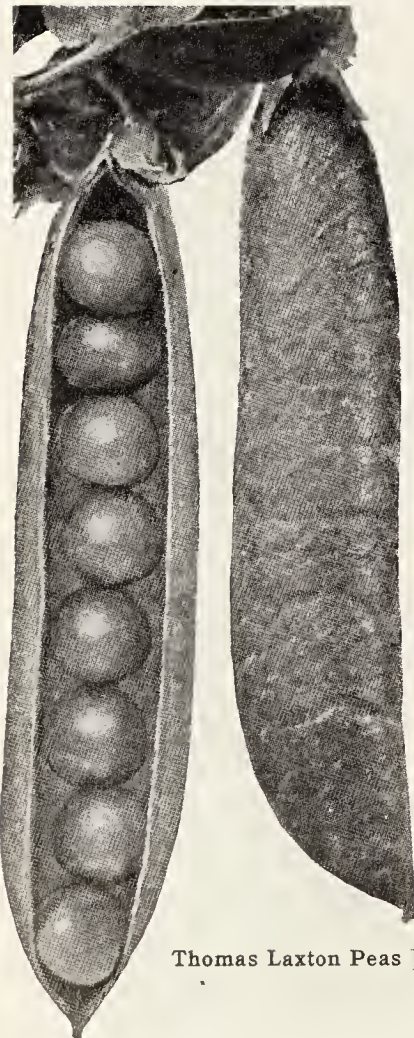
Dark-podded Telephone Peas



Laxton's
Progress
Peas



Little Marvel Peas



Thomas Laxton Peas

PEAS, EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES, continued

- Laxtonian.** Comes in just a little ahead of Gradus. A sturdy, 18-inch vine, very vigorous and productive.
- Laxton's Progress.** Grows 18 inches tall and matures a few days ahead of Laxtonian. A very early, large-podded, dwarf Pea. Very popular.
- Little Marvel.** A new sort, maturing in about 65 days. Vines average 18 inches, bearing uniform, handsome pods in pairs. An ideal home-garden variety.
- Nott's Excelsior.** Vines average 16 inches tall, fairly loaded with short, plump pods bearing small, light green Peas of excellent flavor. Matures earlier than Gradus and is a standard first-early wrinkled Pea throughout the country.
- Peter Pan.** Early dwarf. A dwarf Pea of great merit. The pods are large and well filled, being about 4 inches in length. Vines are around 20 inches in height and vigorous. Season about 65 days.
- Premium Gem.** The latest of this class, maturing about 50 per cent of its crop about 80 days from sowing. Grows 2½ feet tall, averaging 8 pods per vine, each containing 5 to 6 light green Peas of fair quality.
- Sutton's Excelsior.** Dwarf early. Vines 18 inches high, medium-green, and stocky. The 3½-inch pods are light green, broad, blunt, straight, and contain 6 to 8 medium-large Peas of good quality. Ready in about 63 days.
- Thomas Laxton.** One of the earliest wrinkled Peas. It can be planted with the first-early, smooth-seeded sorts. Yields a heavy crop of straight, nearly round, medium-green pods packed with 7 to 8 fine green Peas.
- World's Record.** An early strain of the well-known, popular Gradus. It does not grow quite as tall, but the stout vines are more productive, bearing abundant, medium-green pods well filled with 7 to 9 very large, dark green Peas of exceptional quality.

SECOND-EARLY AND MAIN-CROP VARIETIES

- Alderman.** The earliest and one of the best of the early strains of Telephone. Under favorable weather conditions it matures in 75 days from date of sowing. Pods contain 9 or 10 Peas, and in one case a 15-foot row yielded 8 quarts of Peas in two pickings. The flavor is surpassingly fine.
- Bliss Everbearing.** Sturdy vines averaging 3 feet tall and maturing 5 to 6 medium-sized Peas per pod, about 80 days from planting. It bears over an exceptionally long season and the quality is of the best.
- Champion of England.** The standard late Pea for both market and the home-garden. Vines grow 5 feet or more and carry an abundance of well-filled, meaty pods, exceptionally sweet while young. Bears over a long season, requiring about 85 days.
- Dark-podded Telephone.** By constant selection we have brought our strain of this variety to a high point of perfection. The thrifty 5-foot vines carry an abundance of handsome pods 5 inches long or more, containing 10 or more extra-large dark green Peas of finest flavor. A superb Pea for summer bearing.
- Dwarf Champion.** A thoroughbred variety for the home-garden. Thrifty vines 3 feet high, rivaling some of the early sorts in productivity. Requires about 80 days. About a week ahead of Champion of England, which it resembles in size and quality.
- Dwarf Telephone or Carter's Daisy.** Sturdy vines 18 inches to 2 feet high bearing remarkable crops of large light green Peas of excellent flavor. Highly recommended where space is limited.
- Improved Telephone.** Excellent for home- and market-garden and for shipping. Vines 40 inches long, dark green, and coarse. Pods 4½ to 5½ inches long, broad, plump, dark green, pointed, and straight. A standard midseason variety of high quality.
- Potlatch.** A vigorous vine about 2 feet high with medium-green pods well filled with fine-flavored Peas. Very late variety.
- Prince Edward.** Resistant to fusarium wilt. Vines 45 inches long, dark green, stocky, and coarse. Pods 4¾ inches long, broad, dark green, straight, pointed, and contain 8 to 9 large, tender Peas.

PEPPERS

Pfeffer

Piment

Pimienta

Peperone

One packet will produce enough plants for the home-garden; one ounce will make 2000 plants.

CULTURE. Pepper seeds should be sown in a greenhouse or hotbed, because they require heat and moisture to germinate. When the seedlings have their third pair of leaves, transplant them into individual pots; and as soon as all danger of frost is over, set them out in the garden. Prepare the ground well, using plenty of well-rotted manure. Space the plants 3 feet apart each way and hoe frequently and thoroughly.

California Wonder. Stocky, upright plants bearing broad, deep green Peppers which turn crimson when ripe. Flesh agreeably mild, thick, sweet, and very firm. Splendid variety.

Harris' Early Giant. Specially good for market growing. The dwarf, compact plants bear numerous, large, brilliant fiery scarlet fruits with thick, sweet flesh of a deliciously mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. A medium-early, hot Pepper with slender, twisted, and pointed fruits about 4 inches long. Bright red when ripe and very strong and pungent. This is used for seasoning only.

Pimento. The sweetest of all sweet Peppers, without a trace of hotness. Just right size for stuffing, and delicious in salads. Clear scarlet and exceptionally attractive. The plants are very productive.

Ruby King. Fruits very large, often 4 to 4½ inches long, deep green when young, bright red when ripe. Flesh thick and mildly flavored. Plants grow about 2½ feet high and bear heavily.

Sweet Bell or Bullnose. Large, thick, irregular fruits with a mild, sweet taste and glossy crimson skins. The plants grow about 2 feet tall and produce freely. A popular variety for stuffing.

Sweet Mountain. A large red Pepper of excellent size, somewhat like Ruby King, which it resembles closely. The large bright red fruits are mild and sweet and frequently measure 4 by 6 inches.

World Beater. Huge four-lobed Pepper, borne profusely on handsome, vigorous plants. An early variety, extensively grown for home use and for shipping to distant markets, which it reaches in perfect condition.

Yellow Hungarian Wax. A first-early, hot sort, valuable for market gardeners and canners. Plants dwarf and prolific. Fruits 5½ to 6½ inches long, 6 inches in diameter, are medium-slender, tapering, smooth and very pungent. Color waxy yellow, changing to bright crimson at maturity.



Ruby King Pepper

To grow big Pumpkins, fill a large hole with well-rotted manure and build the Pumpkin hill over it.



Connecticut Field Pumpkins

PUMPKINS

Kurbis

Potiron

Calabaza

Zucca

One packet will plant 6 hills; one ounce, 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds are enough for one acre.

CULTURE. On the farm, Pumpkins are usually sown in the cornfield. Drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill after the last cultivation. Because the vines make such rampant growth they are not suited for small home-gardens. Where space permits they may be sown 6 to 8 feet apart and treated like melons.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom. Also sold as Large Yellow. Extensively planted in the East in the cornfields. It grows to excellent size, varying from a slightly flattened globe to a long oval shape. The flesh has a rich grain and fine flavor.

Japanese Pie. An excellent variety for kitchen use. Thick, fine-grained flesh, deliciously sweet in pies.

Kentucky Field or Sweet Cheese. A popular variety, largely used for canning or stock-feeding. The dull orange fruits are flat, very hardy, and mature late, averaging about 10 pounds each.

King of Mammoths. The old, well-known variety, largest of all, used for stock and exhibition. Fruits are bright lemon, mottled with orange, and will run from 60 to 100 pounds each. Rind and flesh are very hard and firm.

Sweet or Sugar (New England Pie). Small, round, fine-flavored, particularly for delicious Pumpkin pies "like mother used to make."

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Magnificent pear-shaped variety of medium size; creamy white and looks like sweet potatoes when cooked. Excellent for making pies and custards.

Winter Luxury. A superior small Pumpkin for pies, but enormously productive and an excellent keeper. Fruits are slightly oval, about 10 inches in diameter, rich golden russet, and finely netted.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

RADISH

Radies oder Rettig

Radis

Rabanitos

Ravanellos

One ounce each of an early and summer variety and one packet of Winter Radishes will furnish an ample supply of crisp roots all season.

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as possible, in light, rich soil, and thin out the rows so that the small early varieties stand 1 to 2 inches apart and the later larger varieties about 3 inches. The turnip and globe-shaped varieties are the earliest, and White Icicle is the best for summer. Sow Winter Radishes after the middle of summer and hoe constantly.



Scarlet Globe Radishes



Scarlet Turnip White-Tip Radishes



Icicle Radishes

EARLY ROUND AND OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES

Crimson Giant. One of the largest early varieties, perfecting its beautifully shaped, globular roots almost as early as Scarlet Globe. Bright crimson. Remains crisp for a long time in the ground.

Early Scarlet Globe. Matures in 32 to 35 days from planting. Handsome, elongated roots about 1 inch in diameter; dark red skin and pure white flesh of mild, crisp flavor.

Early Scarlet Turnip. This is the small standard early Radish grown everywhere. The roots are flattish or turnip-shaped; skin bright scarlet; flesh crisp and tender. In our Trial-Grounds it has perfected handsome roots $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in 28 days from sowing.

French Breakfast. This is the olive-shaped companion to Scarlet Turnip White-Tip. Roots average $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long when it is "just right" for the table. Shape is symmetrical; skin bright carmine, tipped with white; crisp and delicately flavored.

Saxa. An extremely early forcing variety with round bright scarlet roots with a very small top and taproot. Pure white flesh is crisp, brittle, mild, and juicy.

Scarlet Turnip White-Tip. A favorite for early planting outdoors. Nearly round roots, slightly flattened on the under side; bright rosy scarlet tipped with white. Flesh pure white, of best quality. Ready for use about 30 days after sowing. Very popular.

EARLY LONG VARIETIES

Cincinnati Market or Early Frame. This is a slender, tapering Radish about 6 to 7 inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter at the shoulder when it is just right for the table. The skin is a deep rosy crimson; flesh white and only slightly peppery.

Icicle. Probably the best Radish for general purposes now in commerce. The long, slim roots are ready for use soon after the early round sorts mature, and remain fresh and crisp much longer. When ripe for the table, Icicle averages 5 inches long by 1 inch in diameter and is pure white throughout. Flesh is brittle and of mild flavor.

White Vienna or Lady Finger. A splendid long white Radish which grows fairly large without becoming pithy or tough, reaching 6 to 7 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pure white throughout.

WINTER RADISHES

California Mammoth White. The big, white roots are 7 to 8 inches long; flesh firm, crisp, and pungent. It requires a long season as well as favorable soil-conditions to do its best.

China Rose or Scarlet China. A plump, oval variety about 5 inches long and half as much in diameter; deep rose-red skin; flesh white.

Long Black Spanish. The latest and hardiest of all Winter Radishes. Roots are usually 8 inches long or more, purplish or almost black on the outside, flesh white and distinctly flavored.

Round Black Spanish. A top-shaped variety, sometimes globular, with shining black skin and mild white flesh.

SALSIFY

Haferwurz

Salsifis

Salsifi

Sassefrica

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 100 feet of drill. **CULTURE.** Sow very early in the spring, in rows 2 feet apart. Thin the seedlings 3 to 4 inches apart in the row and cultivate deeply and often. The long, parsnip-like roots may be dug in the fall, or left in the garden and dug in the spring like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is the standard variety known from coast to coast. The long, smooth, creamy white roots have a delicious and delicate flavor. Very popular for market.

SPINACH

Spinat

Epinard

Espinaca

Spinace

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 150 feet.

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as possible and thin the plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Repeat sowing every two weeks until the beginning of summer, and again in September for fall and winter use. Spinach is hardy, but in severe climates the plants should be covered with hay or straw during the winter.

Bloomsdale Savoy. An early, productive variety with rich, glossy, crumpled leaves, very thick and meaty. The best for fall use but will produce a good crop from spring sowing.

Bloomsdale Long Standing. A thick-leaved variety which grows rapidly to large size. The plants will stand 10 days or longer before bolting than usual varieties of this type.

Improved Thick Leaf. Rapid-growing variety with thick, slightly crumpled leaves, which grows large and dense without going to seed.

King of Denmark. Large, round, deep green leaves somewhat blistered and curled. Plants are vigorous and are ready to use in a short time from sowing. In good condition long after others have run to seed.

New Zealand. A very different type of plant from the usual Spinach, making branches and foliage excellent for summer use. It withstands the hot weather better than other varieties.

Victoria. Low-growing variety resting flat on the soil, with dark, thick, crumpled foliage, good either for spring or fall sowing. Stands a long time before going to seed.



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach



Acorn Squash

SQUASH

Kuerbiss

Courge

Calabaza

Zucca

One packet will plant 6 to 10 hills, according to variety; one ounce contains enough seeds for from 30 to 60 hills.

CULTURE. Squashes require the same general treatment as cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins. They are hot-weather plants and should not be sowed out-of-doors until the weather is settled. The Early Summer Squashes may be grown in hills 4 feet apart each way, but the Winter Squashes make a liberal vining growth and need much more room. They are usually grown in a corner of the cornfield.

EARLY SUMMER SQUASHES

Early White Bush Scallop. Also known as "Patty-Pan" or "Cymbling." Creamy white fruits 6 inches across, with smooth skin and delicious flesh. One of the earliest, and excellent for baking.

Giant Crookneck. The greatly improved form of the old Summer Crookneck type, averaging 18 inches or more in length, with deep yellow, warty skin. Very prolific and early bearing. Excellent quality.

Giant Golden Straightneck. Much like the Giant Summer Crookneck, except that fruits grow straight in the neck, which makes them more desirable for marketing, because of ease in packing.

Golden Summer Crookneck. An early and prolific variety with deep, rich, golden yellow skin thickly covered with warts. Delicious meaty flesh and few seeds.



Summer Crookneck Squash

WINTER SQUASHES

Acorn or Table Queen. A hard, smooth-skinned variety which ripens in the fall and keeps as well as Hubbard. Dark green, sometimes blotched with red.

Blue Hubbard. Very large blue-gray Squash with a hard warty shell which keeps and ships better than almost any other variety.

Delicious. A Winter Squash of excellent size with a distinct top shape and dark green skin. Fruits average about 8 pounds each and keep well in storage or shipment. Excellent quality.

Golden Hubbard. Similar in every way to the usual Green Hubbard, except that the rind is beautiful orange-red and not so thickly warted. Flavor is even richer than the usual Hubbard Squash.

Improved Warted Hubbard. Deep green, heavily warted winter variety with rich orange, fine-grained flesh entirely free from stringiness. Our strain is specially selected.

Vegetable Marrow or Bush Coozelle. Long, symmetrical fruits tapering at the stem end. It may be used as a Summer Squash in its immature state, or sliced and fried like an eggplant.



Improved Warted Hubbard Squash

TOMATO

Tomaten

Tomate

Pomo d'Oro

One packet produces enough plants for the home-garden; one ounce contains about 4000 seeds.

CULTURE. Sow early in the spring in greenhouse, hotbed, or boxes indoors. Prick the young plants into little paper pots, or transplant in flats, and set them out in well-manured spots $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart when the weather is settled and warm. For best results, train the plants to single stakes, prune off side branches, cultivate thoroughly and continuously throughout the season.



Earliana Tomato



Dwarf Stone Tomatoes



Marglobe Tomato

Beefsteak. A sturdy, healthy grower yielding enormous quantities of smooth, handsome, bright red fruits until killed by frost. Particularly desirable for family use, for canning, and also a popular variety in the market because it stands rough handling and shipping well. It excels in earliness, size, symmetrical shape, and handsome color.

Bonny Best. An excellent, extra-early variety with very smooth, round, meaty fruits of bright, sparkling scarlet. A desirable variety for the home-garden and market gardeners where specially fine quality is in demand. It is one of the firmest and meatiest of the very early varieties and excels for canning.

Break O'Day. Blight-resistant variety developed from Marglobe, with the same rich, glowing color, size and substance, but ripening early, just after Bonny Best and ahead of Earliana. It always yields perfect fruit in great quantities throughout the season.

Chalk's Early Jewel. One of the heaviest bearing varieties, producing fruits averaging more than 3 inches in diameter, smooth, thick, solid, with few seeds. It ripens immediately after Spark's Earliana and is one of the finest of all Tomatoes for the home-garden.

Crimson Cushion. A bright scarlet form of the original Ponderosa. Bears prodigious crops of perfectly formed fruits of enormous size which ripen clear through to the stem. A sweet, solid variety with very few seeds, unsurpassed for cooking, and when served in slices its solid, tempting appearance compels instant admiration.

Dwarf Champion. Short, sturdy plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high which need no support except on the richest soil. Fruits average 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and have thick, solid meat of splendid flavor. Excellent for the small home-garden.

Dwarf Stone. Somewhat like Dwarf Champion. Bright red-scarlet fruits not unlike those of the old-fashioned Stone. A fine, late-bearing variety for the small home-garden.

Earliana. A standard, extra-early, bright red Tomato. It matures its first fruits in about 100 days. A great favorite of market gardeners and is invaluable in the home-garden. Its smooth, medium-sized fruits are crisp and acid, very juicy, but not quite as good a keeper as the late varieties.

Golden Queen. One of the best deep yellow Tomatoes, noted particularly for its mild, sweet flavor which is so characteristic of the yellow sorts. Fruits are rather small, averaging scarcely more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but are thick, meaty, and solid. The plants bear freely. Superb for preserving.

Greater Baltimore. A main-crop Tomato which is used extensively by canners and market gardeners. The fruits are medium-sized, scarlet, smooth, and solid throughout.

John Baer. A very popular medium-sized Tomato, with brilliant scarlet skin and thick, meaty flesh. Its round, handsome appearance has given it great popularity in the home-garden where it has long been one of the favorite varieties.

J. T. D. Classed as a second-early, being a little later but larger than Bonny Best. Fruit is slightly flattened. Vines unusually strong. Under normal conditions sets and produces a heavy crop. Ripens well around the stem, and does not crack as badly as Bonny Best. Days to maturity, 130 to 140. Originated by H. F. Hall and named in honor of Dr. John T. Dorrance of the Campbell Soup Co.

June Pink. A fine extra-early variety with pink or purple skin bearing its first ripe fruits in 100 days from sowing under favorable conditions. In many ways it resembles Spark's Earliana, from which it differs in color.

TOMATOES, continued

Marglobe. A remarkable variety introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has proved particularly resistant to wilt and rust. The vigorous, productive plants bear wonderful crops of uniform, globe-shaped, deep scarlet fruits. Skin is smooth and evenly colored, and the meat solid and juicy. An ideal home-garden variety that has proved to be an excellent keeper and shipper.

Oxheart. One of the largest Tomatoes ever grown. It has purple-scarlet skin, smooth and evenly toned throughout. The meat is solid with few seed-cells, and has a rich, luscious, half-acid flavor. Individual fruits have been grown which weigh as much as a pound and a half each.

Ponderosa. An old, well-known variety popular with gardeners who like huge, solid fruits. The color is purplish pink, seed-cavities unusually small, and the flavor most agreeable and mild. It is not unusual for individual Tomatoes to weigh 12 ounces or more. The largest of all varieties with good slicing and salad qualities.

Pritchard. An extra-early, large, smooth Tomato with a brilliant scarlet skin and heavy, solid meat. Most productive and very attractive. Its solidity is remarkable, considering that it has no core, which is due to its very small seed-cavities. On rich soil its productiveness is amazing, each plant bearing 70 to 80 fruits.

Stone. One of the old favorite Tomatoes for late or main crop. Its large, smooth-skinned fruits are deep scarlet, and it is a standard variety with market gardeners and canners who know that they can depend on it.

TURNIPS

Ruben

Navet

Nabos

Navone

One packet each of an extra-early and main-crop sort and a Rutabaga will supply enough for the home-garden; one ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. Medium-sized, round, smooth, deep yellow roots of delicious flavor. A quick grower and an excellent keeper. Tender, sweet, mealy, and entirely free from woodiness or fiber.

Long White Cowhorn. Clear white roots, green at the top, with the upper half standing out of the ground. Particularly desirable for stock-feeding, but can be used for the table.

Pomeranian White Globe. Used principally for stock-feed. Tops are large, with cut leaves. Roots 4 to 6 inches in diameter, globe-shaped, slightly flattened, white throughout, smooth, firm, and somewhat coarse.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. One of the best-known varieties, popular for table use when partially grown. Roots flat, medium-sized, purple above ground and white below. Fine-grained, tender flesh.

Purple-Top White Globe. Large, globular roots, good for table use and stock-feeding. Pure white below ground, purple or dark red at the top. Also sold as Red-Top White Globe.

Seven Top. The Salad Turnip. Produces an abundance of spreading foliage, widely used in the South for Turnip "greens" and stock-feed. Root is small and not particularly desirable.

White Egg. A splendid table variety of oval shape, growing to fairly good size. The skin is clear white, tender, and of excellent appearance in the market. Flesh fine-grained, mild, and sweet.

Yellow Stone or Globe. Medium-sized roots of globular shape with smooth, pale yellow skin and tender, crisp flesh of excellent quality. Desirable for table use and stock-feed.

RUTABAGA

(Also called Swedes or Russian Turnips)

American Purple-Top. Very large roots of fine quality for table use and excellent for stock-feeding. The flesh is yellow, solid, and crisp. Skin is purple above the ground.

Budlong's White Rock. Early variety with round, hard, white roots. A very good keeper. Flesh is firm and sweet, equally good for table use or stock-feeding.

White Swede. Large, globular roots; white skin tinged green or bronze at the top. Flesh is white, firm, and has excellent keeping qualities. Good for table use or stock-feed.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

Turnips are a cool-season crop. They should be sown as early in spring as the garden can be worked, or in late summer for autumn and winter use. They may be broadcast or grown in rows, properly thinned, and the sweetest and best Turnips are always grown in new, fresh ground. They should not be allowed to stand after they are ready for use, otherwise they will become hard, pithy, and woody.

Rutabagas mature later, are generally bigger, and have firmer flesh. They are just as good as Turnips for the table and have excellent cooking qualities.



American Purple-Top Rutabaga

Nasturtiums

Very popular summer-blooming annuals which thrive on poor soil and in bright sunshine. Their gaily colored, fragrant flowers are produced continuously throughout the season and are lovely for garden decoration or when cut. Plant the seeds when the soil and weather are warm, giving each plant a foot or more of space each way. The dwarf varieties are excellent for edging, while the tall varieties produce more bloom and are best for cutting and general decoration.

DWARF, MIXED. An exceedingly fine mixture of brilliantly colored flowers in shades of orange, yellow, crimson, etc., produced abundantly on dwarf, vigorous plants which bloom all season.

GOLDEN GLEAM. The new, double, sweet-scented, pure yellow variety which has made such a tremendous sensation throughout the world in the past few years. It comes 100 per cent true from seed, and is one of the loveliest garden flowers grown.

TALL, MIXED. Very fine for growing over a bank, on a trellis, or for covering brush. Blooms abundantly all season.

Sweet Peas

One of the most popular garden flowers for its graceful form, delicate colors, and delicious fragrance. We grow our seed in specially selected soils in California and handle only the best.

CULTURE. As early in spring as the ground can be worked, plant Sweet Peas in furrows, about one ounce of seed for each 15 feet. The furrows should be about 6 inches deep, well fertilized at the bottom, and as the plants grow, the soil should be drawn in about them, leaving a slight depression about the base, where they may be watered thoroughly and frequently. Provide brush or wire netting for them to grow on as soon as the tendrils form, and keep the flowers cut.

NAMED SPENCER VARIETIES

Asta Ohn. Lovely, ruffled flowers of an exquisite deep lavender shade.

Stems are long and stiff, bearing three or more blooms.

Blue Bird. An exceptionally fine clear soft shade of powder-blue.

Flowers ruffled and borne abundantly on long stiff stems.

Constance Hinton. Pure white variety of exquisite loveliness. More vigorous and hardier than others of this color.

Countess. The original ruffled, clear, soft pink variety. One of the prettiest of this type.

Fiery Cross. A showy, sparkling flower of deep cerise-red, suffused with orange, with almost scarlet wings.

Florence Nightingale. The largest lavender Sweet Pea of the ruffled Spencer type which we know.

Primrose. The best clear primrose or cream-colored variety. Flowers large and exquisitely ruffled.

Royal Purple. A very handsome velvety flower of perfect form.

Supreme Spencer, Mixed. Made up from the best named Spencer varieties in the finest shades and colors. All named varieties.

Choice Spencer, Mixed. A mixture composed exclusively of Giant Spencer varieties, blended in the proper proportions of all colors.

Eckford Choice, Mixed. Fine mixture of named varieties of the handsome Grandiflora type, of the widest possible range of colors.

Asters

The China Asters are extremely popular for late summer and autumn cut-flowers. They grow easily and are little trouble.

Comet. The Comet type of Aster is very large, with long, slender rays recurved like a Japanese chrysanthemum. It is probably the most beautiful of all Asters. We offer several colors:

Crimson Pink White Giant, Mixed

All Varieties, Mixed. A comprehensive collection of all types of Asters in colors and forms.

Semple's Branching, Mixed. An erect type with circular double flowers on long stems. Early and popular.



Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed

The finest Sweet Peas are grown by thinning rigorously and training each plant to an individual stake. Fertilize and water faithfully.



Sweet Peas

Flower Seeds

AGERATUM (Floss Flower), **Dwarf Blue**. Charming bedding plant with fuzzy blue flowers all summer. Also good for cutting.

ALYSSUM, **White**. Sweet Alyssum is one of the finest dwarf edging plants, producing a mass of fragrant white flowers all summer.

A. saxatile. A perennial with golden yellow flowers suitable for edging and rock-gardens. Blooms in early spring.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (*Centaurea cyanus*), **Mixed**. Hardy annuals which self-sow from year to year. Exquisite little flowers in shades of blue, crimson, rose, and white, sometimes called Cornflower.

BALSAM. Sometimes called Lady's Slippers. An old favorite, producing leafy stalks of beautiful flowers in many colors. Really a "Touch-me-not," because the seed-pods fly open with a jerk when touched.

BLUE LACE FLOWER. A tender annual with broad heads of lacy blue flowers, borne in late summer and autumn.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).

Orange King. Easily grown, hardy annual, with broad, fuzzy, double, vivid orange flowers.

Mixed. All shades of clear lemon, yellow, and orange.

CALLIOPSIS, **Mixed**. Greatly prized for bouquets and vases. Brilliant yellow flowers, sometimes spotted with maroon or crimson.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. Quick-growing summer vine related to the nasturtiums. The charming little flowers look like bright yellow birds.

CANDYTUFT, **Mixed**. A cheerful, easily grown annual which should be sown where it is to flower. Makes upright spikes of pink, lavender, and white flowers.

CANTERBURY BELLS, **Mixed**. A fine biennial which blooms the second year from seed sown in spring, making stalks 3 to 4 feet high, with lovely, bell-shaped flowers in shades of white, pink, and violet.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. Attractive, lacy vine with star-shaped flowers of brilliant velvety red.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, **Annual**, **Mixed**. Pretty white and yellow flowers marked with contrasting zones in the center.

COLUMBINE, **Mixed**. Very graceful, hardy, perennial plant with exceedingly beautiful, airily spurred flowers at the top of 3- to 4-foot stems.

COREOPSIS. A fine golden yellow perennial with big single flowers on long, straight stems. Fine for cutting.

COSMOS. Quick-growing annual with soft, filmy foliage and long-stemmed flowers in shades of white, pink, and deep crimson. Blooms in late summer and autumn.

DELPHINIUM, **Mixed**. Vigorous perennial plants 5 to 7 feet high, with long spikes of handsome flowers in shades of blue and violet.

ENGLISH DAISY, **Mixed**. A dwarf perennial, making a rosette of foliage like a dandelion, on which set short-stemmed, double daisies of pink, white, and crimson.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*). Hardy perennial. A favorite, old-fashioned flower, very dwarf and dainty, with clusters of small, pale blue, yellow-eyed flowers.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru), **Mixed**. A leafy, bushy plant, 2 to 4 feet high, with salver-shaped flowers of crimson, yellow, and white which open in late afternoon.

FOXGLOVE, **Mixed**. Tall biennial with long, finger-like flowers in shades of pale lavender and purple. Blooms the second year from seed.

GAILLARDIA. Very gay, long-stemmed, perennial flowers in shades of yellow and scarlet for midsummer bloom.

GOURDS, **Mixed**. Desirable vines of the melon family which require similar treatment. The fruits vary curiously in size, shape, and coloring. Always attractive and full of interest.

GYSOPHILA, **Annual**, **Mixed**. Very graceful, airy white flowers a half inch across, in dainty sprays. Fine for mixing with other cut-flowers.

HOLLYHOCK, **Double**, **Mixed**. Stately biennial and perennial plants 6 to 8 feet high, bearing columns of large, double flowers in red, white, yellow, and salmon shades.

HYACINTH BEAN, **Mixed**. A rapid climber with purple, pea-like flowers, followed by deep bronze seed-pods.

KOCHIA (Summer Cypress or Mexican Firebush). A feathery, ball-like plant, used for temporary hedges. Turns crimson in fall.

LARKSPUR, **Annual**, **Mixed**. Very graceful spikes of curious pink, blue, white, and bright rose flowers. An annual form of Delphinium.



Branching Aster



Coreopsis



Single Cosmos

FLOWER SEEDS, continued



Double African Marigold



Single Annual Poppies



Lilliput Zinnias

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (*Nigella*). Curious, feathery plants with starry blue and white flowers nestling among the foliage.

LUPIN, Mixed. Hardy perennials with long spikes of pea-like flowers in shades of blue, white, and pink.

MARIGOLD

Tall African, Mixed. Sturdy, pungent plants with showy heads of brilliant yellow-, orange-, and lemon-tinted flowers.

Dwarf French, Mixed. Compact, ball-like plants a few inches high, with small, yellow-, orange-, and maroon-centered flowers.

MIGNONETTE. Old-fashioned annual with brownish green spikes of sweetly scented flowers. Do not transplant.

MORNING-GLORY

Tall, Mixed. Vigorous annual vines with funnel-shaped flowers in shades of white, crimson, pink, and blue opening only in the morning.

Japanese, Mixed. Larger than the common Morning-Glory.

PANSY

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of this charming old-fashioned flower, including many soft and velvety shades.

Giant-flowering, Mixed. Specially selected strains bearing big, ruffled flowers of all shades and colors.

PETUNIAS

Choice Mixed. Very vigorous annuals with funnel-shaped flowers in all shades of white, pink, and purple, splashed white and deeper tones.

Special Mixed. Vigorous plants with very large ruffled flowers, some striped and others self-colored in many rich shades.

PHLOX, Mixed. Brilliant summer-flowering annuals with broad heads of vividly colored flowers in all shades and tints. One of the best annuals.

PINKS (*Dianthus chinensis*)

Double, Mixed. Plants a foot high, with clustered heads of double, fringed flowers in many shades of pink, white, and crimson.

Single, Mixed. Exquisitely formed single flowers of many colors.

POPPY

California, Mixed (*Eschscholtzia*). Gay annuals with gray, ferny foliage and vivid yellow and orange, four-petaled flowers.

Iceland, Mixed (*Papaver nudicaule*). A perennial with slender-stemmed, graceful flowers in shades of white, yellow, and orange.

Shirley, Mixed. An annual of quick growth with brilliant, silky flowers.

PORTULACA, Mixed. Trailing, mossy plant for hot, sunny places, covered with brilliant flowers like little single roses.

PYRETHRUM. A perennial daisy which blooms in May and June, producing long-stemmed flowers of many delicate shades of white, pink, rose, and crimson. Blooms second year from seed.

RICINUS (Castor-Oil Plant). Enormous, vigorous plants which grow from 4 to 15 feet high in a season. Valued for ornamental foliage.

SALVIA splendens (Scarlet Sage). Very showy annuals with long spikes of blazing scarlet flowers in late summer and autumn.

SCABIOSA, Mixed (Mourning Bride). Long-stemmed, fragrant flowers.

SHASTA DAISY. Perennial plants bearing long-stemmed, dazzling white daisies with brilliant yellow centers. Blooms second year from seed.

SNAPDRAGONS, Semi-dwarf, Mixed. Popular cut-flower, producing 18-inch spikes of curious but beautiful flowers in all shades and colors.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. Strong annuals with inconspicuous flowers but crowned with tufts and clusters of silvery white foliage.

STRAWFLOWER (*Helicrysum*). Everlasting with daisy-shaped flowers having straw-like petals in many bright colors. May be dried for winter.

SUNFLOWER, Dwarf Double. Grows 4 feet high and bears big, golden yellow flowers shaped like double chrysanthemums.

SWEET SULTAN. Very dainty thistle-like flowers in shades of mauve, pink, and white on long, slender stems for cutting.

SWEET WILLIAM, Mixed. Brightly colored, sweet-scented flowers for several weeks in midsummer. The plants bloom the second year from seed.

VERBENA, Mixed. Free-flowering, hardy annuals of spready growth, with clusters of half-inch-wide, brilliant flowers in shades of dazzling red, blue, pink, and scarlet. One of the best hot-weather bloomers.

WALLFLOWER, Mixed. Fragrant biennials with clusters of handsome, velvety flowers in shades of yellow, bronze, and brown in early spring.

ZINNIA

Giant Double, Mixed. Truly royal flowers of giant size in strong, hardy shades of red, yellow, orange, purple, white and pink.

Lilliput, Mixed. Dwarf plants with tiny, very double flowers of brilliant shades of red, pink, yellow, and orange. Very dainty when cut.

GRASSES

Astoria Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*). An underground creeper which makes a dense, reinforced sod of pleasing green and desirable texture. A fine grass for putting greens and lawns.

Chewing's New Zealand Fescue (*Festuca rubra fallax*). A mat-like grass of even height which makes a tough green turf suited to almost all soils and does well in shade. Excellent for putting greens and lawns.

Domestic Rye Grass. A mixture of Italian and English Rye Grass grown in this country. It makes a quick sward and abundant pasturage.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*). A popular pasture-grass mixture because it is so adaptable to any kind of soil. It is slow to start but forms a very quick turf of even growth. It comes up unusually early and makes a very beautiful sod while other grasses are dormant. Sow 60 pounds to the acre.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). A very fine annual grass for meadows and pastures. It starts into growth very early and prevents the intrusion of weeds and obnoxious grasses. Makes an excellent, nutritious pasture.

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). Very useful for permanent pastures because it forms a dense, compact sod which remains bright and green throughout the season, furnishing continuous forage.

Red-Top (*Agrostis palustris*). An easy grass on all kinds of soil. It grows slowly the first year but improves with age. Useful for meadows, lawns, and pastures.

Rough-stalked Meadow (*Poa trivialis*). A spreading, thickly matting, underground rooting variety with narrow leaves woven into a fine, dense turf. Thrives on moist soil and in the shade.

Timothy (*Pbleum pratense*). A well-known, highly nutritious forage grass much planted for hay and forage. Grows best in moist, loamy soils. Sow 40 pounds to the acre.



Field of Timothy and Alsike Clover

Clover

Alsike. The hardiest of all Clovers and will withstand much cold weather. A very nutritious pasture, either green or in hay. It is largely mixed with other grasses and clovers to make a quick bottom and to boost the hay-yield. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Red (*Trifolium pratense*). A very robust Clover, taller and bigger in all respects than the common Red Clover. It yields enormous bulk of hay and is valuable for reclaiming exhausted lands. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre to get a pure stand.

Medium Red (*Trifolium pratense*). A fine strain of Crimson Clover which makes two crops of hay a year, yielding 2 to 3 tons of cured hay per acre. One of the finest stock-feeds for cattle and poultry. In northern states it is best to sow it in the spring, using 12 to 14 pounds per acre for a pure stand.

White Dutch (*Trifolium repens*). Useful for binding together permanent pastures and furnishing nitrogen to the roots of other grasses. It is also valued for lawn mixtures to obtain a quick green covering effect.

White Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*). Grows 4 to 5 feet tall; useful for reclaiming waste land. Valuable for bees and used to some extent for silage. Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre for a pure stand.



Red Clover

Field Seeds

ALFALFA. One of the most valuable farm crops for pasture, hay, and silage. Yields 3 to 5 cuttings per year. Sow 25 to 35 pounds per acre for a pure stand.

BARLEY, Two-Row. Barley is useful for stock-feeding and its straw. It is very hardy, yields well, and should be treated the same as rye.

BUCKWHEAT, Japanese. Strong, branching plants producing abundant crops per acre. Matures very early. Sow 50 pounds per acre.

Silver Hull. Profitable variety, easily raised on poor land. It is often used as a cover-crop. Grain makes excellent flour.

CANADA FIELD PEAS. A valuable crop for fodder in mixture with oats or alone for plowing under. It is a very effective soil-builder.

MILLET, Japanese. A quick-growing forage and ensilage crop, yielding 10 to 18 tons of fodder per acre. Sow 15 pounds of seed per acre.

Hungarian. A very quick, early catch-crop for hay. Can be grown successfully up to the middle of August. Sow 50 pounds per acre.

Golden. A vigorous, dry-weather, forage plant, excellent for newly broken land and soiling. Sow 50 pounds per acre.

OATS, Marvel. A fine variety which we placed on the market a few years ago, and one well adapted to the northern climates. It produces large, thick, plump grains weighing 40 to 50 pounds to the measured bushel. Straw is stiff and upright with a remarkable root-development. Resistant to drought.

RAPE, Dwarf Essex. Big, leafy plant of the cabbage family, for pasturing sheep or cattle. Ready for use within six weeks after sowing. Much grown for poultry-feed.

RYE, Spring or Winter. Rye is used as a catch-crop, a soiling-crop, for fodder, and as grain. It is one of the best plants for green manure.

SOY BEANS, Black Wilson. A great soil-improver and an immense producer of highly nutritious forage. Thrives well in hot weather.

SUDAN GRASS (*Sorghum*). An excellent hay, much relished by stock. Broadcast 18 to 25 pounds per acre.

SUNFLOWER, Mammoth Russian. Valued by farmers and poultry-raisers as an excellent cheap food for fowls. Sow when the ground is warm.

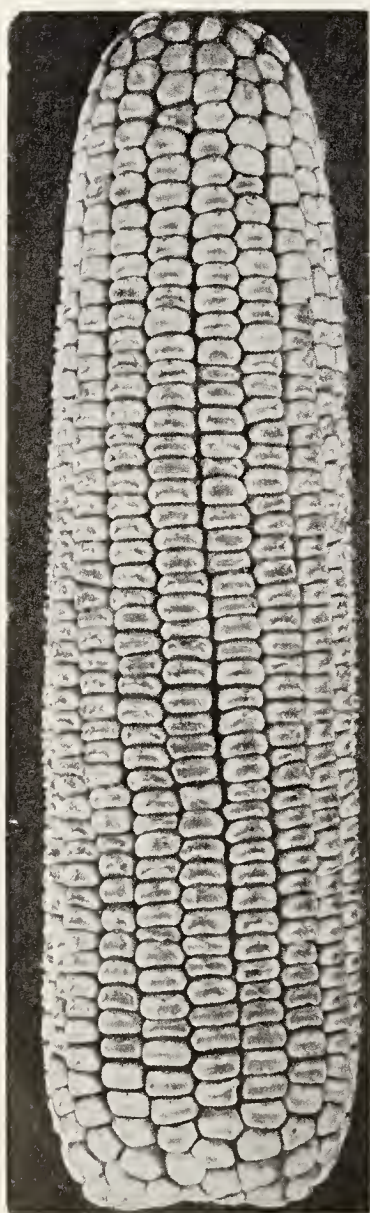
VETCH, Winter (*Vicia villosa*). A leguminous plant much used for soiling and green manure because of the nitrogen it adds to the soil.



Millet



Field of Page's West Branch Sweepstakes grown in northeastern New York State. Corn was planted June 5; picture taken September 15



Cornell No. 11 Corn

Page's High-Bred Seed Corn

Page's High-Bred Seed Corn is largely grown from our own stock seed under our own supervision, and the descriptions, for the most part, are made from our own observations. The varieties listed are those for which we have the most demand. We exercise due care in growing, selecting, drying, and recleaning our Seed Corn, testing all stocks for vitality, moisture and purity, which is the nearest approach to crop-insurance that can be offered. Good Seed Corn cannot be produced as cheaply as common milling Corn. It is poor economy to sacrifice quality for a little difference in price.

EARLY DENT VARIETIES

Bloody Butcher. An early-maturing Corn, ordinarily ready for the silo in 80 to 90 days. Grain is of a reddish color, produced on slender ears 8 to 12 inches long. Quite dependable as a husking variety in many of our eastern states.

Cornell No. 11. Not as heavy in stalk-production as the later varieties, but highly recommended for the silo in sections with elevations of 1000 feet or more. It produces an abundance of ears 9 to 11 inches long, on stalks 7 to 8 feet high. Grain is bright yellow.

Early August. Stalks 7 to 9 feet high. Ears 9 to 10 inches long. Grain short, red, tipped with white. Readily matures in northern New England. Largely used for ensilage in sections of high altitude.

Early Triumph. A distinct cross between a Flint and a Dent variety. Early crops have been harvested as far north as the St. Lawrence River. Largely used for ensilage in sections with short growing seasons. Grain a bright yellow.

Luce's Favorite. (Northern-grown.) One of the leading early ensilage varieties. Will mature in the average year in most of our eastern sections. Stalks 10 to 12 feet high. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, 8-rowed; broad, flint-shaped, yellow kernels.

Golden Glow. An early Dent variety growing 8 to 10 feet high, bearing ears 6 to 9 inches long, with deep golden yellow kernels. Is in good demand as an ensilage variety.

Smoky Dent. One of the earliest Dent Corns, often maturing in 80 days. An excellent variety for sections visited by early frosts. Stalks 7 to 8 feet tall, generally bearing two ears 8 to 10 inches long; kernels smoky red. Is growing in popular favor each year.

SECOND-EARLY VARIETIES

Early Eureka. A large-growing white Dent variety much earlier than the True Virginia Eureka. We can recommend it as a profitable sort where heavy tonnage is desired.

Early Marvel. An early selection from our West Branch Sweepstakes. It is considered a 90-day variety although it has produced Corn in a glazed state in 80 days from planting. Stalks 11 to 12 feet tall. Foliage heavy. Ears 10 to 14 inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of reddish cast kernels. Produces a high percentage of dry matter and an abundance of grain.

SEED CORN, SECOND-EARLY VARIETIES, continued

Early Mastodon. A cross between White-Cap Yellow Dent and an early Dent. Well adapted to all sections. Ready for the silo in from 90 to 95 days.

Golden Beauty or Golden Ensilage. One of the best varieties we have ever introduced for ensilage purposes. Not only does it produce a heavy growth of stalk, but it matures sufficiently to make plenty of grain, so much desired by most farmers in their silage. Stalks grow 9 to 12 feet high. Grain a dark yellow. A result of seed-selection for several years.

Hundred-Day Bristol. One of the most prolific varieties of medium-early Dent Corn. It does well on all types of soil, producing an abundant growth, with long ears bearing 10 to 14 rows of straw-colored kernels, white-capped. It has produced as high as 30 tons to the acre.

Lancaster Sure-Crop. A high-yielding variety for both grain and ensilage. Largely used in some sections of the East as a husking sort. We recommend it as an early ensilage variety. It is ready for the silo in from 95 to 100 days.

Pride of the North. One of the old standard varieties for ensilage purposes. Stalks strong and vigorous, with dark foliage. Ears medium size with long, light yellow grain. It usually matures in 90 to 100 days.

Thepage Early Dent. (A wonderful Corn for ensilage.) This is a combination of a yellow and white Dent Corn, produced on both red and white cobs. The grain is yellow with a white cap, produced on good-sized ears, 12 to 16 rows to the cob. On our trials it grew 10 to 12 feet tall and produced 30 tons of green fodder per acre. It easily reaches the dough or pulp stage in our most northern sections.

West Branch and West Branch Sweepstakes. (The original Sweepstakes.) This variety is noted for both earliness and productiveness, and its adaptation to soil and climate. It meets the needs of the growers who desire heavy growth of stalk and foliage and a variety that is comparatively early. Stalks grow 10 to 12 feet high, with heavy foliage, and produce 15 to 25 tons of ensilage to the acre. Ears are large, averaging 12 inches in length, containing 14 to 20 rows of red, white-capped, and yellow-tinted grains. Without doubt this variety is more largely used for ensilage purposes in the East than any other sort.

LATE OR MAIN-CROP DENT VARIETIES

True Eureka. Probably the most profitable for cutting green of any of the Dent varieties. It grows a mammoth stalk, 14 to 18 feet high, with an abundance of foliage. Extensively used for ensilage in many eastern states. Our stock is Virginia-grown.

Pride of York or Golden Sweepstakes. This is the largest growing variety of yellow Dent Corn. Stalks grow 10 to 12 feet high, producing ears, in the early growing sections, 10 to 12 inches long, containing 10 to 12 rows of broad yellow grains shaped like your thumb-nail. Stalks are rich in sugar, carbohydrates, and protein, making it valuable as an ensilage Corn. Our stocks are all northern-grown and are much earlier than most strains of this variety.

Improved Leaming. A very popular variety in the East. Our strain is much earlier than many sorts offered as Leaming, and has been selected for ensilage as well as for its handsome heavy ears, with dark golden yellow grains. It will not mature in the far North, unless the season is very favorable.

FLINT VARIETIES

Early Yellow Canada. Without doubt the earliest 8-rowed yellow Corn. Grains are rather small, bright yellow, produced on a small cob.

Golden Nugget. From the standpoint of both stalk and grain this is, unquestionably, the largest and most prolific yellow Flint. In a normal season it will mature in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Very largely used for ensilage in short-season localities.

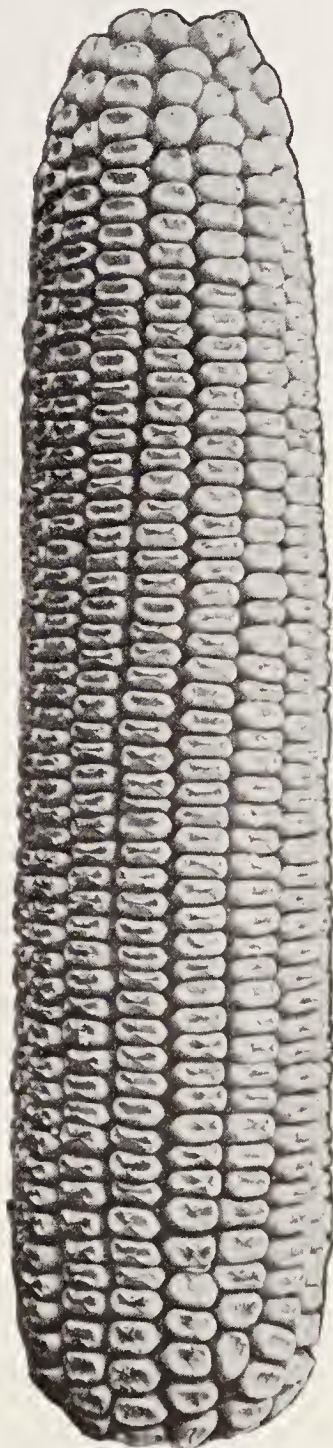
Longfellow. Our strain of Longfellow is of much larger size than is usually offered. It ripens readily in our northern climate but is somewhat later than Early Yellow Canada or New York State 8-Row Yellow.

Mammoth Yellow. One of the most productive Flint varieties used for ensilage. Readily matures in the ordinary season. It has produced over 20 tons of ensilage per acre with us.

New York State 8-Row Yellow. We consider this the best strain of Early 8-Row Yellow. It is produced for us in various sections of New York State, and is therefore acclimated to our eastern soil and climate. It is the variety most in demand for husking. Usually matures in 75 to 80 days.

Sanford White. The most popular white Flint variety for our northern climate. Long, slender ears, well filled from end to end.

Our constant effort is devoted to providing seeds that will give satisfaction throughout the varying climates and on the different soils found in the East. As a rule, there is a variety specially adapted for each particular need. If in doubt as to what to plant, we will be pleased to give our opinion; also to send you our Corn Manual, which will give more complete descriptions, together with a larger list of varieties.



Thepage Early Dent Corn



THE PAGE SEED COMPANY, GREENE, N. Y.

Useful Information and Planting Tables

Quantity of Seeds Required to Plant One Acre



	Quantity per Acre
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	1 lb.
Barley.....	2½ bus.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill.....	1½ bus.
Beans, Pole, 1 qt. to 200 hills.....	½ bus.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 75 feet of drill.....	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 75 feet of drill.....	6 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	½ bus.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	½ lb.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. for 3000 plants.....	5 ozs.
Celery, 1 oz. for 10,000 plants.....	4 ozs.
Clover, Alsike or White Dutch.....	10 lbs.
Clover, Luzerne and Large Red.....	10 lbs.
Clover, Medium.....	10 lbs.
Corn, Sweet, 1 qt. to 200 hills.....	8 qts.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	2 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	3 bus.
Grass, Kentucky Blue, fancy clean.....	2 bus.
Grass, Hungarian and Rye.....	½ bus.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 4 bus.
Grass, Millet.....	1 bus.
Grass, Timothy.....	½ bus.

	Quantity per Acre
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	4 lbs.
Oats.....	2½ bus.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Onion Seed for sets.....	30 to 50 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bus.
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 60 feet of drill.....	3 bus.
Peas, Field.....	2½ bus.
Potatoes.....	10 bus.
Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 200 hills.....	5 lbs.
Radish, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Rye.....	2 bus.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 30 hills.....	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 ozs.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	2 ozs.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	1 to 3 lbs.

Weight of Seeds

lbs. per bus.

Barley.....	48
Beans.....	60
Beans, Lima.....	56
Buckwheat.....	48
Clover Seed.....	60
Corn, Field, shelled.....	56
Corn, Field, on ear.....	70-72
Corn, Sweet, about.....	46
Cowpeas.....	60
Millet, German.....	48
Millet, Japanese.....	32
Oats.....	32
Peas, Smooth.....	60
Peas, Wrinkled.....	56
Potatoes.....	60
Rye.....	56
Wheat.....	60
Grass, Timothy.....	44-45
Grass, Red-Top, in chaff.....	14
Grass, Red-Top, recleaned, about.....	32
Grass, Orchard.....	14
Grass, Blue.....	14

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

Days	Days
Beans.....	7-10
Beets.....	7-10
Cabbage.....	4-8
Carrot.....	12-18
Cauliflower.....	4-8
Celery.....	10-20
Corn.....	5-8
Cucumber.....	6-10
Endive.....	5-10
Kale.....	5-7
Lettuce.....	6-8
Onion.....	7-10
Parsley.....	15-21
Peas.....	6-10
Parsnip.....	10-20
Pepper.....	9-14
Radish.....	4-6
Salsify.....	7-12
Tomato.....	10-14
Turnip.....	4-8

Maturity Table

Beans, table use.....	50 to 65 days
Beets, table use.....	60 to 70 days
Cabbages, early for cutting.....	90 to 100 days
Cabbages, late for cutting.....	100 to 120 days
Carrots, table use.....	60 to 70 days
Celery, table use.....	120 to 140 days
Sweet Corn, table use.....	85 to 100 days
Cucumbers, table use.....	65 to 70 days
Lettuce, table use.....	40 to 50 days
Melons, table use.....	85 to 100 days
Onions for Storage.....	90 to 120 days
Peas, table use.....	50 to 70 days
Radishes, table use.....	20 to 45 days
Tomatoes, table use.....	90 to 100 days
Turnips for Storage.....	65 to 90 days

Number of Plants Required to Plant an Acre at Given Distances

Dist. apart	No. Plants	Dist. apart	No. Plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720	36 x 36 in.....	4,840
12 x 3 in.....	174,240	42 x 12 in.....	12,446
12 x 12 in.....	43,560	42 x 24 in.....	6,223
16 x 1 in.....	392,040	42 x 36 in.....	4,148
18 x 1 in.....	348,480	48 x 12 in.....	10,890
18 x 3 in.....	116,160	48 x 19 in.....	7,790
18 x 12 in.....	29,040	48 x 24 in.....	5,445
18 x 18 in.....	19,360	48 x 30 in.....	4,356
20 x 1 in.....	313,635	48 x 36 in.....	3,630
20 x 20 in.....	15,681	48 x 48 in.....	2,723
24 x 1 in.....	261,360	60 x 36 in.....	2,901
24 x 18 in.....	15,520	60 x 48 in.....	2,178
24 x 24 in.....	10,890	60 x 60 in.....	1,743
30 x 1 in.....	209,088	8 x 1 ft.....	5,445
30 x 6 in.....	34,848	8 x 3 ft.....	1,815
30 x 12 in.....	17,424	8 x 8 ft.....	680
30 x 16 in.....	13,068	10 x 1 ft.....	4,356
30 x 20 in.....	10,454	10 x 6 ft.....	726
30 x 24 in.....	8,712	10 x 10 ft.....	435
30 x 30 in.....	6,970	12 x 1 ft.....	3,630
36 x 3 in.....	58,080	12 x 5 ft.....	736
36 x 12 in.....	14,520	12 x 12 ft.....	302
36 x 18 in.....	9,680	16 x 1 ft.....	2,722
36 x 24 in.....	7,260	16 x 16 ft.....	170

Table to Assist Farmers and Gardeners in Making Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation

10 rods x 16 rods equal.....	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal.....	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal.....	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal.....	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal.....	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal.....	1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal.....	1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	½ acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal.....	¼ acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal.....	¼ acre

Weight of Manure and Fertilizers to Apply to Different Crops per Acre

Potatoes.....	Stable 15 to 30 tons
Mangel Wurzel.....	Stable 20 to 30 tons
Carrots.....	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Beans.....	Stable 12 to 20 tons
Onions.....	Stable 25 to 40 tons
Nitrate of Soda and Potash.....	250 lbs.
Salt.....	250 to 500 lbs.
Soot.....	1000 to 1500 lbs.
Concentrated Fertilizers for garden or field cultures.....	500 to 800 lbs.



♦ HOW TO MAKE A LAWN ♦

THE two fundamental requirements for a good lawn are that the soil be sweet and fertile. Fertility is not as important as freedom from acidity. The best way to "sweeten" the soil is to broadcast air-slaked lime at the rate of one bushel to every 1000 square feet. Dig or plow the soil deeply and enrich it with bonemeal, wood ashes, or Pulverized Sheep Manure. We do not recommend stable manure, as it is generally full of weed seeds. After digging, rake the soil well until it is free of stones and trash, thoroughly pulverized and perfectly smooth. Then sow Page's Lawn Mixture (see back cover) at the rate of one pound to every 200 square feet. Rake it again, then roll well, to pack the ground firmly. As soon as the grass is about 3 inches tall, cut with a sharp lawn-mower. A dull mower pulls the young grass out by the roots. Regular cutting from the start stimulates additional activity of the roots, and the best lawns are clipped regularly, but not too closely.

Stanley's Crow Repellent

Over \$1,000,000 is lost every year on account of crows and other pests pulling corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. The great extent of this loss is being given more consideration each year in farming methods, by those who want the biggest return in bushels for the effort and money put in. Stanley's Crow Repellent protects and insures against loss of seed and labor of replanting. It protects the seed from rotting in the ground and insures larger yields per acre. It is non-poisonous

and will not injure the seed, nor will it kill birds or animals. Your dealer should have it in stock.

Pulverized Sheep Manure

This is a concentrated, weedless manure that puts new life and beauty into lawns. Everybody can get good results with this natural fertilizer, because it is easy to use and does not burn plants. You can make your lawn and garden the envy of the neighborhood if you feed your plants with Pulverized Sheep Manure. Ask your dealer for prices.

ASK FOR PAGE'S SEED AT YOUR DEALER'S



Page's Greene Park Mixture

This mixture produces a permanent, thick, and velvety turf. It contains the best grasses for the best results. A lawn sown with Greene Park Mixture will retain its beautiful appearance throughout the summer and fall, giving that green color so desired in every lawn.

Page's Marvelawn Mixture

A mixture that is in great demand wherever Page's Seeds are sold. It is a blended combination of fine-bladed, compact-growing grasses which maintains a rich velvet-green color from early spring to late fall.

Page's Fine Mixture

For ordinary use, and for quick results, we offer this mixture. It is a cheaper grade and does not produce the permanent lawns that Greene Park or Marvelawn will, but it will give satisfactory results.

Page's Shady Park Mixture

It is always difficult to have a good lawn where it is shady. Shady Park will enable you to overcome this difficulty, as it is composed of grasses that will do well in shaded or sheltered situations. It will produce a fine sward.



THE PAGE SEED COMPANY · Greene, N. Y.
